The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, MONDAY, JULY 28, 1873. NUMBER 342.

FINANCIAL.

COOK COUNTY SAVINGS BANK,

108 Washington-st.,

Northeast corner Clark, opposite Court-House.

WEST SIDE OFFICE,

17 Milwaukee-av.

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MONEY can be drawn at any time, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on all sums deposited one or more full months.

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We offer for sale or to lease on very favorable terms, this Celebrated Hotel—the finest in Wisconsin. It is situated on the principal business street, convenient to steamboats and depots. It is full of guests and doing a very profitable and increasing business. For full particulars apply to

FINCHES, LYNDE & MILLER, Milwaukee, or

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STOVES, RANGES, &c.

BOYNTON'S

HEATING FURNACES!

"Our Favorite" Ranges, "The Cabinet" Cook Stove, Baltimore Heaters, Heating Stoves, Tuttle & Bailey's Registers, &c.

These goods are the very best manufactured, and are reliable in every respect. The BOYNTON FURNACE has no equal. Over 60 different sizes and kinds for heating buildings of every description. Heating and ventilating promptly attended to. Estimates made on short notice. We invite the attention of dealers and those wanting a perfect working furnace or cooking arrangement to call and see us or send for circulars.

BLISS & BROWN, 82 Lake-st., Chicago.

STEAM HEATING.

STEAM HEATING,

In all its branches, and Dealers in Wrought Iron Pipe and Fittings.

SAM'L I. POPE & CO.,

87 & 89 West Lake-st.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

Elegant stores, double, suitable for wholesale or retail on Lake, Clark, Wabash, Dearborn, and other streets. Also banking rooms, offices, sleeping rooms in Speed, Kentucky, Reaper, McCormick, and other blocks. Also several fine basements and lofts, near centre. Also building lots to lease. Rents collected. Several lots on long leases. By J. M. MARSHALL & CO., Real Estate and Renting Brokers.

LOTTERY.

$300,000.

Capital Prize, $50,000.

Missouri State Lottery.

Grand Single Number Scheme.

Drawn the last day of every month. 5,880 Prizes, amounting to $300,000. Whole tickets, $10; Halves, $5. Send for circular to MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Box 2446, St. Louis, Mo.

BLANK BOOKS, &c.

J. M. W. JONES,

Wholesale and Retail Stationer, Printer, and Blank Book Manufacturer. Railroad Work and Office Stationery Specialties.

Nos. 104 and 106 Madison-st.

SHIRTS.

SHIRTS!

WILSON BROS.,

S. E. cor. State and Washington-sts., Arcade-court, Clark-st., south of Madison, Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati. } Chicago.

IT WILL PAY TO ORDER

SHIRTS!

From HARRIS & COBB, 171 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE.

NOTE, DRAFT, AND RECEIPT BOOKS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

118 & 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

FOR SALE—The frame building on southeast corner of Lake and Peoria-sts., together with boiler, engine, shafting, &c., &c. Building is 60x60, 3-stories and basement, and suitable for light manufacturing. Apply to BROOKS & NEEMER, on premises.

WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS—FROM $75 to $250 per month, everywhere, to sell one of the most useful articles ever invented needed in every family. Send for Circular. Address, SECOMB & CO., 137 State-st., CHICAGO, Ill.

STEAM ENGINE

WANTED—To arrange with a responsible party to put up and run an engine, of say 60-horse power, in the building now going up on east side of Fifth-av., south of Madison-st. The building to be occupied by tenants who will want power. Apply to KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 143 LaSalle-st.

WANTED.

By an experienced workman on Galvanized Iron Cornice, both Eastern and Western style, a situation as foreman; can give best of recommendations. Address WM. WILDERS, 179 West Third-st., Cincinnati.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

COPARTNERSHIP.

James R. Stanley has this day been admitted as an equal partner in the firm of Burkitt & Sutton. The style of the firm hereafter will be

BURKITT, SUTTON & STANLEY.

THOS. M. BURKITT,
EDWARD C. SUTTON.

Chicago, July 22, 1873.

MEETINGS.

CHICAGO MEDICAL SOCIETY.

A special meeting will be held this Monday evening at the office of DR. DYAS.

Business of importance to every medical man in the city will be transacted.

NEW YORK.

Extensive Frauds Discovered in the Guano Trade.

Suits Brought Against Dealers in the Spurious Article.

Strong Influences at Work in Favor of the Pardon of Young Walworth.

Miscellaneous Local Items.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Extensive frauds on farmers in the sale of guano have been discovered, and the attorneys of the Peruvian Government have brought suit against five firms accused of adulterating the guano, and using brands or trade-marks of the Peruvian Government. The *Tribune* states that a year or two ago the New York State Agricultural Society, through a committee appointed for the purpose, obtained a bag of Peruvian guano from each of ten dealers in this city. Six of these were proved by close analysis to be adulterated, and four were genuine. The pure Peruvian Chincha Island guano contains about 15 per cent of ammonia, in which lies the chief value of the fertilizer. The inferior article, guanape, which sells at about $10 per ton less than Chincha, contains only from 11 to 13 per cent, occasionally little more. An analysis of the adulterated articles referred to above showed that they contained only from 3 to 6 per cent ammonia, and about 30 to 50 per cent earthy matter, wholly foreign to the genuine guano. The publication of these facts by the Agricultural Society did not have the effect of stopping the sale of adulterations, but the Peruvian Government was forced to take action in the matter for the protection of its trade. Papers have been prepared, and the suits will come up in the Superior Court. The suits are five in number, and are against the following firms, known to be among the largest city dealers in fertilizers: George Ricardo & Co., of No. 195 Water street; L. B. Coxe & Co., of No. 197 Water street; George E. White, of No. 160 Front street; Robert C. Reeves, of Nos. 185 and 187 Water street; E. H. Reeves & Co., of No. 184 Water street. The complaints, as prepared by Messrs. Prichard, Choate & Smith, are very voluminous, but two points of alleged fraud are, first, the refilling of old bags which have contained genuine guano, and so branded, and bought from the farmers for a few cents each. Second, use of imitation of brand upon genuine bags, which is the trade-mark of the Peruvian Government. The complaint sets forth that in the first case old bags with the Peruvian brand upon them are filled with spurious material, alleged to be manufactured by these firms, and that it is thus sold as genuine. This explains the method of one of the alleged swindles. The use of the trade-mark is thus explained: The genuine bags have printed, not branded, upon them the trade-mark of the agents of the consignees of the Peruvian Government. The brand on the Chincha Island stock is branded as follows: "Warranted No. 1 Peruvian guano, imported into the United States by Hobson, Hurtad & Co., agents for the consignees of the Peruvian Government." The brand on the second quality is the same, with the addition of the word "Guanape" below the last line. In the above only the first-named brand has been imitated. The imitation can be readily discerned, as the letters are put on with stencil-plate and brush, and hence the letters are broken and disconnected, unlike those in the printed brands. Otherwise the imitation is an exact copy, word for word. Photographs of different styles of brands are attached to the complaints. Suits are for heavy damages, and to restrict defendants from further continuing the sale of guano in bags thus marked and refilled.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, July 27.—The jury in the case of ex-Chief of Police McWilliams and Detective Doyle, Jersey City, charged with conspiracy with three well-known burglars to rob the First National Bank, rendered a verdict this afternoon of "not guilty."

The remaining hucksters' sheds and booths outside of the Washington Market were demolished last night by order of the Health Board.

Bishop Simpson is reported sick at Long Branch. The reported illness of Archbishop Bailey at Newark is denied.

Seddons, and the roughs captured with him at Rockaway, were taken to Jamaica yesterday evening, and, being unable to give bail, were sent to jail to await examination next Wednesday. Chambers was not found.

The *Herald* says Monsignor Kristaphy, one of the prelates of the Pope's domestic household, is now in this city. Kristaphy has been traveling *incog.* for fifteen months through the United States, examining into the condition of the Catholic Church in the various States. He denies, rather he refuses to deny, that he is in America on an official mission, but it is certain that in no distant future we shall hear of his report to Rome of his impressions of Catholic, as well as Protestant, institutions in America.

The *News* says an application has been made to Gov. Dix, and a petition signed by some of the most prominent men in the State of New York, to grant young Walworth pardon. The proceedings have been kept very quiet, and Gov. Dix has written to Judge Noah Davis asking him to transmit him a copy of all the testimony, letters, and records in the case.

The remains of a woman and boy, recently discovered in the East River tied together, have been identified as those of Margaret Crawford, an Irishwoman, and her illegitimate son. They had not had a mouthful to eat for two days before drowning, and it is supposed that the mother, despairing of life, killed her boy, tied his body to her own, and then threw herself into the river.

POLITICAL.

Judge W. B. Campbell Not a Candidate for Governor of Ohio.

CINCINNATI, O., July 27.—Judge William B. Campbell, of this city, publishes a card in the *Enquirer* this morning positively declaring that he will not run for Governor this fall, or allow his name to be used before either convention as a candidate for the nomination.

Death and Damage from a Severe Storm.

ST. LOUIS, July 27.—A severe wind-storm passed over Macon City, Mo., Friday. The Masonic Temple was partially destroyed, several small houses were blown down, and some stores and dwellings considerably injured. Mr. Collens and a colored man were killed. Myers Montgomery was mortally and Judge Henry severly wounded, and several other persons more or less hurt.

BANGOR, Maine, July 27.—On Saturday evening, just before 7 o'clock, two spans of the bridge on the European & North American Road, between Oldtown and Milford, 300 feet long, were blown completely away by a tornado which swept over this section of the State. An engine and tender with five men, which was crossing from Oldtown, was plunged into the river. The engineer, George McClellan, was killed. The others escaped.

Railroad Accidents.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, July 26.—John Anderson, a Swede employed by the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad at Pottsville, in attempting to get on a train, missed his footing and fell under the car. The wheels running over his leg in two places necessitated amputation, resulting in his death yesterday.

STERLING, Ill., July 26.—A collision occurred on the Northwestern Railroad here at 5 o'clock this morning. A freight train from the East ran into another, standing on the track, and four cars were badly damaged. A stationary engine and several threshing machines were in the ruins. Nobody was hurt.

CUMBERLAND, Md., July 27.—Early this morning Engineer Conaway, of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, lost control of his engine on a down grade 2 miles east of Altamont and 45 miles west of here, when the engine ran away, and, while running over forty miles an hour, struck the rear of a freight train, demolishing twenty cars loaded with corn, cotton, and tobacco, from the West, scattering the contents all over the track. Engineer Conaway and two men named Marlins and Elliott, drovers from Barbour and Harrison Counties, W. Va., were killed. T. Burke, conductor, and E. Carnery, brakeman, both of Piedmont, and a drover named Reynolds, were badly injured. It was probably the most terrible wreck which ever occurred on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

COLUMBUS, O., July 27.—Joseph K. Trains, living at Morrowtown, a brakeman on the Little Miami Railroad, fell between the cars last night while the train was approaching this city, and was run over and horribly mangled. He was thrown from his balance by the breaking of the spindle of the brake. His death is expected at any hour. He leaves a wife and one child.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TRANSFERS OF CURRENCY AND GOLD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27.—Gen. Spinner, United States Treasurer, is authority for the statement that the Treasury Department has adopted the practice of sending, to the far West, parties of Government employes, who carry currency from here, and generally bring back to the East large quantities of gold coin, because the transfers can be made in this way a good deal cheaper than through banking concerns, and with greater safety than by the usual mode of forwarding valuables by express. About ¼ of 1 per cent is the lowest compensation demanded by banking houses for making transfers of gold from San Francisco to New York, yet it is estimated that the Government is put to the comparatively small expense of one-fifth of 1 per cent if it send its employes to bring the treasure. This latter amount, it is said, covers the entire expenses of the clerks, including their mileage, and salaries, and the chartered car. Besides, the Government has to send currency to the West to pay the army and other indebtedness, and the money is believed to be quite safe in charge of these special messengers who are sent to deliver it. Very little fear is entertained that any attempt will be made to rob the train on which this money may happen to be, as all the parties are well armed and are usually provided with a small guard of United States soldiers, whom it is found convenient to transfer from Eastern to Western duty, and vice versa, on occasions of this sort. The half-dozen employes who are to leave here to-morrow night on an errand of the kind spoken of will be sent to Santa Fe, New Mexico. This round trip will consume about forty days, a large portion of the journey having to be made in stages.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS' EXPENSES.

A statement of the expenditures by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States during the last four years, as compared with those under the preceding Administration, has been made for the purpose of refuting the charges that Mr. French, the present Sergeant-at-Arms, has been extravagant. During the four years ending March 4, 1869, there were expended by the office of Sergeant-at-Arms $886,262, and for the four years ending June 30, 1873, the expenditures amounted to $686,425.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

The Secretary of War is expected here from Long Branch to-morrow. He will bring with him about forty nominations of persons now in civil life to be Second Lieutenants in the army. The names of the appointees will be made public in a day or two.

INCREASED RAILROAD FACILITIES.

The active competion between the old and new through lines of railway from the North and East to this city and the South redounds to the material benefit of the traveling and business public, as has already been demonstrated in several particulars. By a new arrangement on one of the lines a train known as the Richmond express leaves New York at 3:15 in the afternoon, arriving here before midnight, and, continuing through, reaches Richmond early the following morning.

NEW MAIL ROUTE.

The Post-Office Department has ordered an extension of the railway mail service on the Texas & Pacific Railroad from Longview to Dallas, Texas, 1,226 miles, at a yearly compensation of $9,808.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE NINTH CENSUS MORTALITY STATISTICS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27.—Gen. Walker denies the statement that the mortality statistics were omitted inadvertently from the compendium of the census. They were omitted because they are not susceptible of condensation, and if inserted would have crowded out other classes of statistics of far more popular interest. The tables of mortality have been published at full length in an edition of ten thousand copies.

PATENT CIGAR-BOXES.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue will take no present action on the patent cigar-box question. He has asked dealers to consider and suggest to him some plan by which revenue can more strictly be collected, and his subordinate officers in the Bureau have been instructed to give their attention to the subject, so that, having the views of both sides, he may come to an intelligent conclusion during the coming month.

FIRES.

A Series of Destructive Fires in Norfolk, Va.—The Forest Fires on Long Island—Property Destroyed Elsewhere.

NORFOLK, Va., July 27.—At an early hour this morning, White & Ulman's shoe-store, two doors south of the starting point of Saturday morning's disastrous conflagration, was discovered on fire, and so ineffectual were the efforts of the Fire Department, worn out by the labors of the preceding morning, that the building, together with the adjoining one, occupied as a hardware store was destroyed. About half an hour after the discovery of this fire, another fire broke out on Campbell's wharf, about a square off from the first, in a three-story brick building occupied by a produce dealer. This building and the one immediately north of it, used for the same purpose, were also destroyed. Upon the discovery of this last and fifth fire that had broken out during twenty-four hours ending Sunday morning, the greatest consternation prevailed. Market Square and Main street were thronged with excited people, who were hurriedly moving about in wild dismay, many of them believing that an organized plan for the destruction of the city was being put into execution. At this time the fire-companies of Portsmouth and the Navy-Yard again came over, in response to rockets as signals for assistance, and rendered invaluable aid in extinguishing the fire on Campbell's wharf, which at that time threatened to involve the entire square of buildings. Loss by the last two fires, $35,000; insured.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The fires on Long Island have burned over an area of at least fifty square miles. A German settlement called Bohemianville was swept entirely away, and three young children, unable to escape, perished in the flames.

BALTIMORE, July 27.—The Fire Commissioners yesterday afternoon ordered 5,000 feet of new hose from New York, and are determined to increase the service by the addition of three new steamers. Thousands of people visited the burned district to-day, including a large number from Washington.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Last night the dry goods store of J. J. Simpson & Co., 619 and 621 Eighth avenue, was destroyed by fire. Loss on stock and building, $66,000; insurance, $36,000.

Another Warning.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 27.—A young girl by the name of Culver, aged about 12, was burned to death last Friday afternoon, at Auburn, a place 23 miles north of here, on the Ft. W., J. & S. Railroad, while attempting to start a fire with kerosene. Some coals concealed in the ashes communicated fire to the can, which exploded with great violence, covering the poor girl with a sheet of flame. She was burned nearly to a crisp, and died in a few minutes.

Movements of President Grant.

CITY OF KINGSTON, N. Y., July 27.—President Grant will visit the Overlook Mountain House on Tuesday, the 29th. Postmaster-General Creswell and others of the Cabinet will accompany him. Gen. Sharpe will give him a reception at his Kingston mansion on Thursday.

Badly Crushed by a Log.

FORT WAYNE, July 27.—A severe accident occurred about three miles east of town on Saturday afternoon, while two men by the name of Brown and Welsh were trying to roll off the top log from a load too heavy for the horses. The log was nearly two feet through, and as Brown was trying to get out of the way he fell over a stump and his left leg and arm were so badly crushed as to render him insensible for a time. Welsh unloaded the remaining logs, helped his helpless companion on the wagon, and brought him to his residence in this city. The injuries are severe but not considered dangerous.

SPORTING MATTERS.

Entries for the Buffalo Races—Speculations Concerning the Cleveland Meeting—Aquatic.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 27.—The following are the entries for the races here:

Purse No. 1, $4,000, for 2:34 class. Mambrino Gift, Kate Gilbert, Manhattan, Walter, Fearnaught, Jr., Arthur, Barney Kelly, Caledonia Chief, Planter, Membrino Star, Bay Henry.

Purse No. 2, $10,000, for 2:27 class. Brother Jonathan, Cornell, Blanche, Castle Bay, St. James, Park's Abdallah, Nettie, Gloster, J. G. Brown, Lucille, Gold Dust, Thomas L. Young.

Purse No. 3, $1,000, for 4-year-olds. Not filled.

Purse No. 4, $20,000, for 2:21 class. Carsons, Jim Irving, Sensation, Judge Fullerton, Gloster, Lucille, Gold Dust, Derby.

Purse No. 5, $3,000, for 2:45 class. Vanity Fair, Miss Miller, Walter, Arthur, Royal George, Jr., Planter, Archie, Willie, Gold Dust, Little Longfellow, Clementine, Lizzie Keeler, Magnolia.

Purse No. 6, $10,000, for 2:24 class. Ben Flagler, Crown Prince, Maj. Allen, Hotspur, Gloster, John W. Conly, J. G. Brown, Derby, Chicago, Susie.

Purse No. 7, $10,000, for 2:30 class. Brother Jonathan, Cozette, Lady Barker, Manhattan, Red Wing, Castle Bay, St. James, Star of Philadelphia, W. H. Collins, Plato.

Purse No. 8, $1,500, for 5-year-olds. Not filled.

Purse No. 9, $7,500, free for all. Jim Irving, American Girl, Goldsmith Maid, Lucy, Judge Fullerton.

Purse No. 10, $4,000, for 2:40 class. Vanity Fair, Walter, Fearnaught, Jr., Arthur, Royal George, Jr., Planter, Willie, Gold Dust, Mambrino Star, Little Longfellow, Clementine.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, July 27.—There is a new horse here which will give Goldsmith Maid a hard push for the big purse. Knowing ones are betting even that the Maid will be beaten. It may be a set up thing, but perhaps not.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Alden S. Swan, who was timekeeper at the finish in the college regatta at Springfield, publishes a card, in which he says that, for his own satisfaction, he took an object on the opposite shore to draw an imaginary line directly across the river, so as to know which crew won, on what he considered their merits, and as they passed the line the bow of the Harvard's boat was up to the waist of the Yale, so that without regard to the oblique line Yale would have won anyway.

CINCINNATI, July 27.—Charles Zeirhut arrived at the foot of Sycamore street in his scull-boat at 5 this morning. He says he arrived in the city limits, winning the wager, at 3:42, a half-hour before the limit of his time. Michael Hannon, referee, is here, and will take the names and testimony of parties witnessing the arrival of Zeirhut. Zeirhut is well, except that his right hand is swollen. He rowed the last 113 miles in nineteen hours. It was with difficulty that he kept awake last night. Both will return on the Juniata to-morrow.

WEATHER AND WATER.

War Department Weather Report.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, July 27, 1873.

Hour of observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Direction and force of wind.	Rainfall in 24 hours.	Weather.
6:53 a. m.	30.09	70	70	N., gentle.	....	Fair.
11:18 a. m.	30.09	74	59	E., fresh.	....	Fair.
2:00 p. m.	30.05	76	56	E., fresh.	....	Fair.
3:53 p. m.	30.04	78	43	N. E., fresh.	....	Fair.
9:00 p. m.	30.02	72	71	E., gentle.	....	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.02	72	71	E., gentle.	....	Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 78.
Minimum thermometer, 60.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

SUNDAY, July 27—10:18 p. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain.	Weather.
Breck'nri'ge	29.88	61	S., light.	.40	Fair.
Buffalo	30.07	68	E., gentle.		Clear.
Cheyenne	30.21	54	W., light.		Fair.
Chicago	30.02	72	E., gentle.		Clear.
Cincinnati	30.05	75	S. E., gentle.	.03	Fair.
Cleveland	30.03	73	S. E., fresh.		Fair.
Denver	30.27	61	Calm.	.40	Fair.
Detroit	30.07	69	E., fresh.	.06	Clear.
Duluth	29.94	74	N. E., gentle.		Fair.
Escanaba	30.02	69	S., fresh.		Clear.
Ft. Garry	29.71	62	N. W., gentle.		Cloudy.
LaCrosse	30.00	70	S., light.		Cloudy.
Marquette	30.04	67	S., gentle.		Clear.
Milwaukee	30.06	68	S. W., light.		Clear.
Omaha	29.93	70	S. W., light.	.01	Cloudy.
Pembina	29.85	66	Calm.		Cloudy.
St. Paul	29.87	65	S. E., fresh.		Cloudy.
Toledo	30.06	72	E., gentle.		Fair.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—On Monday, for the Southern States, southeast winds, partly cloudy weather, and possibly local rains. For the Middle and Eastern States, southeasterly winds, backing to the northwest and west, and cloudy, followed by clearing weather. For the lake region, northerly winds and partly cloudy weather. For the Ohio and Lower Missouri Valleys, northeast winds, veering to the southeast and south, falling barometer, cloudy weather, and occasional rain.

STAGE OF WATER.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours ending 3 p. m., July 27, 1873:

	Above low water.		Changes. Rise.	Changes. Fall.
Cincinnati	10 ft.	11 in.	....	11 in.
Davenport	5 ft.	9 in.	....	....
Keokuk	5 ft.	5 in.	....	....
Louisville	6 ft.	4 in.	10 in.	....
Memphis	16 ft.	0 in.	....	9 in.
*New Orleans	5 ft.	9 in.	....	2 in.
Omaha	10 ft.	4 in.	....	....
Pittsburgh	2 ft.	10 in.	1 in.	....
St. Louis	19 ft.	4 in.	....	....
St. Paul	4 ft.	10 in.	....	2 in.
Yankton	11 ft.	6 in.	....	3 in.

*Below high water mark of 1871.

W. S. KAUFMAN, Observer,
Room 78 Major Block, Chicago.

The Crops.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 27.—The *Daily Sentinel* to-morrow will say, editorially: "It is settled beyond a contingency that crops in the State of Indiana, as a whole, will be satisfactory. There are limited localities in which, for different causes, there will be a partial failure. In some places storms have stamped out a field or two of grain, doing great individual injury, but outside of these special and local injuries the harvest is rich,—in many sections uncommonly so. Wheat averaging twenty-five and even thirty bushels per acre has been reported from various counties. Hay and oats far from a failure. Local journals in different localities speak of the crop of hay as above the average. The corn prospect is good, and though not beyond contingency, the chances are a hundred to one in favor of a good general yield."

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 27.—The *Courier-Journal's* crop reports the past week give good accounts of tobacco in Eastern and Central Kentucky, but advices from Western Kentucky report great damage to tobacco by drouth. Wheat and oats unpromising in Eastern Kentucky, but very full in the Blue Grass region. Hemp still looks badly. Great drouth has prevailed in the southeastern part of the State, and much harm is done to cereals and the fruit crop, and the great fruit-growing region of the State is badly damaged by the late frosts. Cereals in Western Kentucky are not promising.

Burglars and Mule-Thieves Caught.

ST. LOUIS, July 27.—An old man named Peter Kester and his two sons, George and August, were arrested yesterday, charged with stealing mules in Callaway County, this State. Their house, situated twelve miles in the country, was searched, and a large quantity of jewelry, consisting of watches and chains, ear-rings, breast-pins, bracelets, rings, and a general assortment of jewelry, together with burglars' tools, were found. Kester has served two terms in the Penitentiary, and one of his sons one term. The stolen mules were also recovered.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Arrived steamers Spain and Calabria, from Liverpool, and Koln, from Bremen; Adriatic from Liverpool.

FOREIGN.

The Spanish Cortes Declares in Favor of the Abolition of Capital Punishment.

The Carlists Experience Serious Reverses at Valencia and Elsewhere.

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 27.—The Government troops attacked Valencia yesterday. After a desperate struggle of five hours' duration fighting was suspended, and the insurgents offered to capitulate, but their terms were refused, the Government demanding an unconditional surrender. Heavy reinforcements have been sent forward, and the attack will be resumed and the town bombarded to-morrow if the insurgents do not yield.

Seville has also proposed to return to its loyalty to the National Government on certain terms, but, as in the case of Valencia, the Government will accept nothing less than unconditional surrender. It is believed that the insurgents will soon give up the city unless relieved.

San Fernando was attacked on Friday by an insurgent column from Cadiz. The loyal garrison made a brave and successful defense, and in the evening the insurgents withdrew.

The Cortes has declared itself in favor of the abolition of capital punishment.

The Carlist force which was threatening Bilboa has retired from the neighborhood. Don Carlos is reported to be at Arcos, in the Province of Lagrono.

The railway from Madrid to Valencia has been cut in several places.

A meeting at Alcaniz has been broken up, and twenty-four persons present arrested.

PARIS, July 27.—The Portuguese mails are interrupted in consequence of the troubles in Spain.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 27.—The Bishop of Peterborough is seriously ill.

CHINA.

HONG KONG, July 26, via LONDON, July 27.—A destructive typhoon visited Amoy on the 21st instant. Great damage was done to foreign property and shipping in the harbor and river.

The telegraph cable between Amoy and Shanghai is broken.

ITALY.

LONDON, July 27.—The Shah of Persia has arrived at Milan.

MURDERS.

A Mysterious Midnight Murder in Memphis—A White Man Lynched by Negroes—Fatal Affray on a Tennessee Plantation.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 27.—A mysterious murder was committed at 199 Monroe street, this morning, the victim being Frank Moore, a well-known citizen. About 3 o'clock his wife was awakened by a noise resembling persons struggling, and called to her husband, who was standing near the bed, to know what was the matter. He replied, "Some one popped a cap at me," and a moment afterwards fell heavily to the floor. She alarmed the neighbors, who came in and found him lying insensible on the floor with a pistol-wound in his head. Mr. Moore never spoke again, but lingered until 5 o'clock, when he expired. A window down stairs was raised, and the wardrobe door in the bedroom was open, which, Mrs. Moore states, was shut when they retired. The general impression is, that the murder was committed by a burglar, who had been discovered in the room by Moore, but still neither his wife nor a young man sleeping down stairs heard any report of a pistol. An inquest was held, but nothing further than the facts given was elicited. During the day, two negroes who had had a difficulty with Moore some ten days since were arrested, but beyond the fact of this difficulty there is no evidence to connect them with the murder.

On the night of the 18th a man named Hall, living on the plantation of Thomas Reid, in Madison County, Tenn., was taken out of his bed by a mob of fifteen negroes disguised as Ku-Klux, and hung to a tree, they charging him with having outraged an old negro woman living in the neighborhood. Hall was from East Tennessee, and, the negroes say, boasted of having been a bushwhacker during the war.

On last Sunday night, a party of negroes on the plantation of Philip Alston, near Jackson, Tenn., got into a row, in which knives and pistols were freely used, during which John Boyd shot George Fransen and his brother, and George Boyd was fatally stabbed.

Railroad News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, July 27.—The track of the Fond du Lac Air-Line is completed. The Fond du Lac and Milwaukee tracklayers met and formed a junction seven miles this side of West Bend. It is expected that trains will be put on between Chicago and the second city of the State within a week.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 27.—Judge Vinton, of the Tippecanoe Circuit Court, has rendered an elaborate decision, in which he concludes that the Railroad act, passed at the special session of the Legislature, requiring railroad companies to issue stock paid for by railroads to tax-payers, etc., is unconstitutional, and, therefore, null and void. He holds that the stock is the property of the whole people, held in trust by the County Commissioners. An appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court. The immediate and practical result of this decision may not be important at this time except in the somewhat noted controversy of the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington Railroad. It will bring into the elections of that Company some $600,000 of stock, being a large majority of the whole stock belonging to Benton, Tippecanoe, Clinton, Madison, and Delaware Counties, which will be voted by the Commissioners of these several counties, and may change the entire management of the road. A telegram received here yesterday announces the acceptance of the terms by this company for the removal of the I., C. & L. R. R. shops from Cincinnati to this city.

Weekly Review of the Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WEST ALBANY, July 26—6 p. m.—BEEVES—This week's market has been a peculiar one, ruling irregular, but at the same time active and profitable to most engaged in it. The market opened on Thursday with a good attendance, comprising most of the local and country buyers and Eastern dealers. No unusual degree of activity shown. Sales for the day numbered 1,300 head. The following day there was an unusually large attendance of local and Eastern country dealers, and many heavy dealers from New York, Brighton, and the East. Most local buyers were anxious to supply their wants, which caused a full ¼c per lb advance over the ruling prices of last week. The market ruled strong, and the advance was fully sustained up to the close. On Saturday the attendance was large, and a considerable degree of activity was shown. The New York market last week ruled very unsatisfactory, which caused buyers from that market to be slow in purchasing. Brighton dealers, though anxious to supply their wants, were loth to pay the prices asked, and bought sparingly, paying the prices current a week ago. Supply little short of last week, of average quality, and much inferior. Embraced in the receipts were a large number of inferior natives and about 40 car-loads of Texans of medium quality. The highest price realized for a full herd was 6⅛c per lb. Prices this week have been: Premium, $7.25; extra, $6.50@6.80; first quality, $6.00@6.50; second quality, $5.50@6.00; third quality, $4.87@5.25; inferior, $4.00@4.75.

MILCH COWS—Receipts for the week, 3 car-loads, or 60 head, disposed of at prices ranging from $40 to $55 per head. The market ruled steady and strong. The New York market has ruled favorable, which caused dealers to take offerings readily.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts slightly in excess of last week. The average quality of lambs is much better. Sheep inferior. Eastern dealers were the most liberal purchasers, the wants of the local trade having been limited. The market ruled dull, and on lambs was a full ½c per lb lower. Sheep have sold at last week's ruling prices. We quote lambs at 6@9c per lb; sheep at 4½@5c.

HORSES—The receipts for the week number 17 car-loads. Gone forward in first hands.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., July 27.—PASSED UP—Props Barnum, City of Concord, Empire State, Granite State, Ocean, Passaic, Oranges, Colorado, Bradbury and barges, Yosemite; bark Summer Cloud; schrs Star of Hope, Light Guard, Bill McPhee, Marengo, Republic, Marion C. Egan, H. A. Richmond, Russian, Fury, Collingford, L. Hanna, Red Wing, Mineral State, Kate Gillet, Jennie Graham, George Holt, Correspondent, C. P. Williams.

PASSED DOWN—Props St. Louis, Equinox, Pauline, Dubuque and barges, Trader and barges, Concord and barges, Holland and barges; barks Unadilla, Red, White, and Blue, Peshtigo; schrs Alice Norris, Fame, Algeritte, Golden Fleece, Tilden, Frank Barker, Knight Templar, W. J. Preston, Gerritt Smith, William Crosthwaite, Nassau, H. Hoag.

WIND—Northeast.

CLEVELAND.

The First Sunday Under the Saloon-Closing Ordinance—A Satisfactory Result.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., July 27.—The Sunday Liquor law was enforced for the first time to-day. The result was highly favorable. It has been the most quiet Sunday that Cleveland has seen this season. With very few exceptions all saloons were closed, and those who attempted to sell beer and liquors were promptly arrested. Large crowds of rowdies went out to Newburgh and Rocky River and had their usual Sunday carouse, but as a whole the success of the new law thus far is highly satisfactory. Hotel bars were strictly closed, and the large crowd of horsemen in the city awaiting the races were quiet and decorous.

THE CABLE.

Seventh Anniversary of the Laying of the Atlantic Cable—Celebration at Heart's Content.

HEART'S CONTENT, N. F., July 26.—This evening it will be seven years since the telegraph fleet entered Trinity Bay, Newfoundland. To-morrow, Sunday, will be the seventh anniversary of the landing of the cable, and it will be seven years on Monday since the line was opened for business. This evening will be celebrated by a banquet at this place, and on Monday by boat races, comprising sailing, rowing, and sculling.

The Cholera.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 27.—One additional fatal case of cholera was reported to-day and numerous supposed attacks. The appearance of the dreaded visitor is the topic of conversation everywhere throughout the city. Five deaths since Friday night.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 27.—The cholera has made its appearance in this city. Three fatal cases have occurred in one family. No other fatal cases are reported.

LONDON, July 27.—The cholera has appeared in the seaport town of Kelsingvorg, in South Sweden.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 27.—The cholera broke out again in Lagrange, Ky., on Friday night. Two deaths occurred Saturday and three to-day. Excessive labor has disabled the physicians, and application for physicians and druggists has been made to this city.

Shot Dead by His Cousin.

CINCINNATI, O., July 27.—Yesterday, at 5 in the afternoon, at Worthsville, Ky., when the up passenger train arrived, J. D. Whitaker, who keeps a hotel at the station above named, was sitting in a side door, when his first-cousin, Charles Dean, whose arrest for cutting he had caused a month previous, stepped on the passenger platform in front of Whitaker, with a knife in one hand and coupling-pin in the other, threatening and abusing him. Whitaker drew a pistol and said, "For God's sake, Charlie, go away." Dean did not go, and Whitaker fired. Dean fell forward under the car, dead.

Telegraphic Brevities.

One of the children reported drowned by the Jennie Howell disaster, on the Mississippi, a boy aged 4, was subsequently found safe in the state-room.

John Sackberger, a saloon-keeper of Cairo, fell from the second-story of his residence on Saturday night, fracturing his skull and receiving other injuries that may prove fatal.

The Chicago Free Sons of Israel arrived in Milwaukee at noon yesterday, and were escorted to the Milwaukee Garden, where the time was spent very agreeably, the local lodges sparing no effort to entertain their guests. The occasion was a fine and orderly one, and the picnic largely attended.

The Polaris Search Expedition.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The *Herald's* special from St. John says the United States steamer Tigress, of the Polaris search expedition, sailed this evening. She has been delayed here in order to make some repairs and have her boilers thoroughly and finally overhauled. According to the best calculation, she will arrive at Disco on or about the 5th of August.

Obituary.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., July 27.—The Rev. S. S. Schmucker, D. D., Professor in the Theological Seminary at this place, died suddenly last night, aged 74.

A Summer White House Proposed.

Long Branch (July 21) Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

When the suggestion was first made, some time ago, that there should be erected at Long Branch an Executive Mansion, or White House, for the occupancy during the summer months of the Chief Executive of the United States, there were few who thought that such a thing was ever seriously considered. In the light of to-day, however, it is evident that not only has the matter been carefully deliberated on by many prominent gentlemen, but that something practical is already on foot, having this object. A day or two ago the *Daily News* of this place had a long and well-written letter from Mr. S. B. Driggs, lamenting the fact that "in spite of their great and growing prosperity, the United States contain but one Presidential mansion—one home for the Chief of the Republic." The letter asserts that Washington is not comfortable during a portion of the summer and autumn, and that it is essential for the President to leave the city for a portion of the time, but asserts that unless he happens to be a rich man he must accept the hospitality of friends, become the guest of a hotel at some watering-place, or stay at home. This, Mr. Driggs think,s is a state of things which should not exist in this great Republic. He points to the fact that all the crowned heads of the Old World have several palaces provided by the State, and is not able to understand "why that which constitutes comfort should not be as necessary to an American President as to a European sovereign," and then he goes on to call attention to the Queen of England, the President of France, the Emperor of Germany, and other rulers, and their residences. The letter proposes finally that a suitable mansion be erected for the occupancy of the President during the summer months, and that the cost be defrayed by public subscription. He closes his really interesting letter by reciting the advantages of Long Branch, where he is satisfied the new White House should be located.

The Railroad Bandits.

From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette, July 26.

It seems almost impossible for the scoundrels to escape, and yet if the men alluded to are the leaders, they will never be taken without a terrible conflict. These men were once noted bushwhackers; at the close of the war they turned out as robbers and highwaymen, and since that time there is scarcely a crime they have not been charged with. The very audacity of their exploits struck terror into the hearts of the people. Outlaws from society, with every man's hand against them, they know that capture means instant death.

Three years ago, at noonday, the town of Gallatin was entered by two men, who deliberately plundered the bank, killed the Cashier, Capt. John W. Sheets, and then made their escape. Two years ago, during the Kansas City Exposition, two men coolly rode on to the grounds, in broad daylight, and, in the presence of 10,000 people, robbed the Treasurer of $1,500 in cash. A few men out of the immense crowd moved forward to intercept them; but they fell back in terror as loaded revolvers were presented at them; and the robbers rode away in safety. In all the history of "Knights of the Road," even as painted by the most vivid imagination, there is nothing that begins to compare, for sheer audacity, with the exploits of these men.

Almost born and raised in the saddle, and "dead shots," it seems impossible to cope with them. For the past two years they have roamed around the country, often visiting their homes and Kansas City in the night time, and yet never allowing any man the slightest chance to get the "drop" on them. It is supposed that in the late robbery they expected to realize enough to enable them to leave the country.

There is such a thing as carrying the pitcher to the well once too often, and we trust it may be so in this case. It does seem impossible that two men can continue to commit murder and robbery with impunity for all time to come.

THE STATE LIQUOR LAW.

Abuse Under It—The Ladies Put in an Appearance.

From the Alton (Ill.) Banner, July 25.

On the 9th of July, Mrs. Mary Bailey commenced suit against John Berrisford, saloon-keeper, for selling intoxicating drinks to her husband, in violation of the State Liquor law. The suit was commenced before E. W. Graham, but a change of venue was taken to M. L. Marsh. The trial commenced at the Court-House at 2 p. m.

L. D. Holmes and J. M. Wilson appeared for the prosecution, and B. F. Brock and Francis Martin appeared for the defense.

There was a good deal of interest manifested, and the Court-House was crowded. Many ladies were present; some were there to encourage the plaintiff; some, were there to learn how to manage their own brutes, as Mrs. De Geer called them. Some were there who were single, but hoped to learn how it was done, so that when they were married it would be no trouble to control their lords.

About the first thing the counsel for the defense did was to ask the Court to remove the cause to the nearest Justice for trial, on the ground that the Court was an important witness in the case. But the Court ruled that he would try the case, which he did, and was not introduced as a witness at all. On going to trial, one of the most important witnesses could not be found, and the trial was put off until Monday, at 9 a. m. This was a deadly blow, in theory, to all the ladies, for Monday is wash-day; but what was the astonishment of the gentlemen to hear them declare that wash-day or no wash-day they would come and hear it through. Some of them were much excited, and would hardly take their accustomed naps in church on Sunday. Monday came, and but few clothes were hung out. The tub, the boiler, and the board were as silent as the grave. The usual amount of scolding, and talking naughty about dirty shirts were dispensed with, and although masculines would be compelled to lay in bed on Tuesday and Wednesday while the linen was washed, they all had the unusual blessing of a *warm dinner* on wash-day. The ladies were at the field of battle by 9; but 9 o'clock with lawyers means just one hour later, and it was fully 10 before anything was done. A jury was called. The lawyers looked around, and said they wanted intelligent men, and so it happened that several were rejected. The ones who stuck were A. Henry, Beard Church, John Wharton, L. Williams, Miller, and J. S. Pinkerton. The counsel for the prosecution introduced their witnesses, and they were questioned and cross-questioned. The defense offered no rebutting evidence.

About 4 p. m. the case was argued by counsels, and near 6 it went to the jury. After a short deliberation the jury gave a verdict, and fixed the amount of damages at $135. This is the first case of the kind ever tried here.

Many blame the ladies for going to hear the cause tried, but on what grounds we are unable to learn. Certainly a woman has the same privilege to go and hear a suit as a man. It is a pretty commentary on free speech and a free country, when men want to keep half of the population out of the courts. The ladies who were there were in the main, all respectable, and we would be pleased to hear reasons why they should be refused audience. But while they had an undoubted right to go there they also had the right to keep quiet, and should not have done or said anything calculated to influence the Court or jury. We noticed that at one time when one of the counsel were speaking some of the ladies hissed. That was a shame, and whoever did it ought to go home and hide her head. Many persons blame B. F. Brock for appearing for the defense. While there may be some grounds for such reflection, it is all bosh for any one to lay any blame on the assisting counsel. He simply appeared as an attorney. He took no undue advantages, and any one who is so intolerant as to refuse to let an attorney act for the defense in any case, unless on account of previous obligations, is a narrow-minded, bigoted fool.

Chief-Justice Baney occupied a seat came next. During the trial, the preachers came in, all in a row, and looked rather imposing. Why don't our preachers have a word or two to say about these matters in their pulpits? If another trial is had, we hope all will come out. All suits will be a harvest for the lawyers.

IN A WELL.

A Terrible Accident in St. Joseph, Mo.—Two Men Killed.

From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette, July 25.

Yesterday evening, one of the most terrible casualties that has happened in this city for some time occurred on the corner of Main and Farson streets. At this point is located a livery-stable, owned by Mr. Joseph Bullimore, an old resident of St. Joseph, and directly in the rear of this is a well some thirty feet deep, surrounded by an ordinary curbing.

About half-past 6 o'clock, Mr. Bullimore, the proprietor of the stable, went out to the well for the purpose of recovering a bucket that had fallen in. In order to do this he found it necessary to descend, and he called to his assistance Mr. Henry Light, a young man employed in the stable. Mr. Bullimore got inside the curbing, took hold of the rope, and requested Mr. Light to let him down. The latter complied with the request. After going down a short distance Mr. B. remarked that he thought he "would go easier now." When about half-way down his hold on the rope gave way, and he fell to the bottom.

Mr. Light was, of course, perfectly helpless to relieve the unfortunate man. He instantly gave the alarm, and in a few moments' time several persons gathered at the spot, among whom was a young man named Jacob Fike. The latter at once volunteered to go down into the well and recover Mr. Bullimore. Mr. E. Finkenstein and another gentleman let him down. When about half-way to the water Mr. Fike called to be pulled up. The parties above promptly complied with the request, and had succeeded in drawing him up just within reaching distance, when the rope suddenly slipped through his hands, and he went whirling to the bottom.

A perfect shock of horror for a few moments paralyzed those above. Two men were certainly dead down in that narrow cavern, and the stoutest hearts stood appalled. The reaction came quickly, however, and half-a-dozen men volunteered to go down and bring up the bodies. The work was accomplished in ten minutes' time, and two forms lay side by side on the ground.

Mr. Bullimore was about 40 years of age, and an old resident of St. Joseph.

Mr. Fike was an unmarried man, about 24 years of age, a blacksmith by trade.

The Ultramontane Programme.

Writing from Paris, the correspondent of the London *News* says that the general programme of the ultramontane party all over Europe, with the legitimists and clericals of France at its head, is perfectly well understood there. The programme is the following: Every spring is to be set in motion to effect the triumph of the Carlists in Spain, to place Henry V. on the throne of France, and to overthrow, if possible, the liberal Hungarian Ministry of Count Andrassy. On the first of these points there exists, however, a strong difference of opinion at the Vatican. Monsignor de Merode and all the Belgian ultramontanes side with the Carlists, Cardinal Antonelli and the more moderate party desire the restoration of Queen Isabella and her son. Hitherto the ultramontane purses have been most liberally opened for the Carlists. The ex-Duke of Modena has been bled to the tune of some ten millions of francs. But the ex-Duke of Modena has got discontented, and refuses to subscribe any longer.

—The editor of the Omaha *Bee*, who had a street fight recently, significantly announces that he has been presented with "a handsome and valuable rifle cane, manufactured by Remington. It will carry a ball thirty yards with great accuracy. It is loaded by unscrewing the handle and placing the cartridge in the tube, and is cocked and fired by pulling back the handle and touching a small spring. Besides being quite a novelty as a weapon, it is a very fine walking-stick."

—Work on the Wisconsin Central Railroad is progressing rapidly. The Ashland *Press* states that track-laying is being vigorously pushed ahead, and Capt. Rich expects to reach Silver Creek in fifteen days. It may be reasonably expected that the road to the Range will be completed by the middle of October, and it is thought the cars will reach ten or fifteen miles southeast of Penoka by January next, and during the winter connection be made with the other end of the track by stages, thus affording Ashland an outlet to the world at large.

POLITICAL.

Important Letter from the Hon. W. S. Groesbeck, of Ohio.

He Advises the Democracy to Disband and Form a New Party.

All Monopolies to Be Opposed and Free Trade a Cardinal Plank.

Movement to Carve a New State Out of Portions of Tennessee, Kentucky, and Mississippi.

CINCINNATI, O., July 26.—The following is a letter sent yesterday to the representatives of the new departure and Liberal movement by Mr. Groesbeck:

CINCINNATI, O., July 25, 1873.

Judge Collins:

MY DEAR SIR: I feel very much obliged to you and the gentlemen who called to-day, for the honor which you proposed to confer upon me, but I will not reconsider the answer that I then made. I will not accept a nomination for the office of Governor.

While this is so, I warmly sympathize in what you propose to accomplish, and hope the time is near when the present Democrats and former Democrats, and all dissatisfied Republicans shall be cordially united under a single organization.

I don't think there is anything sacred in mere party organizations. They are only machinery which should be repaired when out of order, and renewed when too much worn. A constitutional government is a more sacred organization than that of political party; yet we don't hesitate to pull down a constitution in order to put up a new one. We have a constitution at Columbus now engaged in that work.

Five years the letter to which I referred. It was written to a gentleman in New York before your movement began, and with reference to it. It was not written for publication, and not exactly as I would have written it with the view; but you are at liberty to publish it if you think it may contribute, in the least degree, to a cordial and firmer union of all who are opposed to the present Administration. Very respectfully, W. S. GROESBECK.

CINCINNATI, May 5, 1873.

MY DEAR SIR: I have your letter of April 23. I should have answered it sooner, and have no sufficient apology for not doing so. Permit me to say that the reply I here make to it is not for publication, but personal to yourself and those at whose suggestion you have written.

I believe the historical Democratic organization is spoiled. Blundering constantly during the last ten years, and shattered by many defeats, it surrendered finally, at the last Presidential election. It cannot recall itself to resistance, or the assumption of attack. It has no longer strength enough for victory. In this extremity it will be wise to lay aside the old organization and enter into a new one. The new organization should accept the result of the war, as was done at Baltimore, and it should accept them in good faith, and so as to command the confidence of the people; and, in order to command the confidence of the people, it should be in no sense inimical to the Republican party of the *old* one. There should be no exclusiveness about it, nor should it be merely Democratic. It should be made up of present Democrats and former Democrats, and all Republicans who are offended by the policy and tendencies of the present Administration.

The new organization should be the joint work of Democrats, Republicans, and both should be equally at home in it, neither being the guest of the other.

You ask what should be its name? Call it the Liberal Republican party, that will mean the free, unselfish government of the people.

And now, as to its doctrines or principles. You ask, in this connection, how the question of negro suffrage should be treated? That question is no longer before us. Negro suffrage is the bloody consummation of a great war, and nothing short of war can undo it in our day. In my opinion, it will endure in this Government as long as governments are maintained. I comprehend the objections to it, and think it was granted too soon to that part of our population recently emancipated.

All should make some preparation for this duty. We should not be compelled, for a time, in order that he may prepare for it, and we have schools for all, on the theory that all should prepare for it, but it is granted, and I suppose the vote of New Hampshire in this vote, in such a Government as this, to keep permanently, so large a part of our people in an inferior, degraded condition. Slavery was always a danger. To hold that condition will be a greater danger, and always trouble us. Say we have adopted a double policy. Is it not, except in the case of all such questions admitted to be of incidental expediency, it shall, for the remainder of my life, if, perchance, I must err, strive at least to be liberal, generous, and forgiving, and shall still pray for good voting as much upon the heart as upon the head.

I concur in what else you suggest. The new organization should oppose all forms of monopoly. That is too plain to need argument. Monopolies are an outrage and offense against the people. The new organization should oppose centralization, and it should advocate home government in all local affairs, and to the utmost extent that is practicable.

You cannot keep a people free, sturdy, and intelligent without a home government. It is a home government that develops manliness. Take it away, and the freeman disappears. Centralize power at Washington, and we are transferred to outside management,—no longer governing ourselves. We must be governed. Depending upon Washington, we lose our self-dependence, and the free citizen soon degenerates into a mere subject, whose whole duty is to obey the law, and who soon ceases to be interested in its enactment.

You refer me, also, to the question of free trade. The new organization should make it one of its cardinal doctrines. There should be no uncertainty or double-meaning about this. A prohibitory tariff is in plain contradiction to the character of our Government. We are all equal in rights, privileges, and immunities. There should be discrimination, no favoritism, no partiality, personal or financial; and, as a commercial policy, a prohibitory tariff is behind the age, almost a barbarism, and belongs to the times when nations were walled and commerce was without wings.

I believe I have substantially answered your letter.

The new organization may properly antagonize the party now administering affairs at Washington, on this point. While this is so, it should not undertake to do everything at once, or push reforms without some regard for immediate consequences. Changes that shock the common sense of the people are dangerous. We should never forget sound principles, and we should move toward them constantly, surely, and steadily, but sometimes gradually. I don't believe in rushing questions or in sudden and violent derangement of public affairs. Let me suggest a doctrine to which you have not referred. I mean the doctrine of strict construction of the Constitution. Does it not furnish a preventive of misgovernment may be found in the faithful application of this doctrine? I believe such an application of it would correct almost every public evil of which we complain. It is worth your while to test its reach and efficiency. And what a splendid doctrine for such a Government as ours! How it exalts the individual man, and how it embodies the principle of government! Think better of the Government now and then, but never the citizen. He always remains uppermost and master.

I am not a politician, or competent to advise, but if you are engaged in such a movement, it is worth that it should be conducted so as to give the strongest assurance that it sought reform, and not power.

I am a Democrat, but I should be very glad to see the Democracy move out of its old organization into a new one. You will not succeed unless they do. It may be that they will refuse and prefer to tarry where they are for the balance of the century, and until they can fix the meaning of the resolutions of '98. If so, I suppose I shall tarry with them. After all, I like them, and I like the old political homestead. I confess it is somewhat dilapidated. There are no banners upon the walls, and victorious shoutings are no longer heard within, but it is a home still, and I shall not leave it until it is pulled down. Very respectfully, W. S. GROESBECK.

MEMPHIS, July 26.—The movement to create a new State out of Western Tennessee, Northern Mississippi, and Southern Kentucky, meets with but little favor here. A small meeting was held here last evening, and delegates appointed to convention at Jackson, but people generally regard it as the work of politicians and office-seekers.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—The Republican County Convention adopted an anti-subsidy, anti-Chinese platform. The resolutions favor a general system of water-front extension, and facilities to bring ships and cars together; require all Legislative candidates to pledge themselves in writing to sustain the platform, and require them to remain unpledged on the Senatorial question.

Railroad News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 26.—The articles for the consolidation of the Chester & Iron Mountain Railroad Company with the Tennessee Coal & Railroad Company, under the name of the Iron Mountain & Eastern Railroad Company, were filed with the Secretary of State to-day.

License was granted to the Paris & Decatur Railroad Building Company, with a capital of $100,000.

MT. CARMEL, Col., July 25.—A distinguished party of gentlemen, including Mayor Rice, George Hinsdale, Hon. R. O. Thatcher, Hon. W. P. Stine and wife, of Pueblo, Col., and President R. C. Carr, General Superintendent Bowen, Secretary C. B. Sanborn, of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, and others from St. Louis and Kansas City, inaugurated track-laying on the Arkansas Valley Railroad, which is being built under the auspices of the Kansas Pacific Railroad from this point to Pueblo. An excursion train was run to the end of the track, and the party witnessed the laying of nearly a mile of rails. The work is progressing at the rate of three miles per day, and the track is expected to reach the Arkansas River by Sept. 1. The representatives from Pueblo are in excellent spirits over the prospects of the speedy completion of this road up the Arkansas Valley to the metropolis of Southern Colorado.

MILWAUKEE, July 26.—The St. Paul *Pioneer* of yesterday says: "In the suit of Kennedy & Co. vs. The St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company and others, three of the defendants, viz.: the first division of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company, George L. Becker, and Horace Thompson, appeared yesterday afternoon, and served upon the plaintiffs' solicitors voluminous affidavits to be used in opposition to the motion for a Receiver. These affidavits set out in great detail, at immense length, the history of the various lines of the roads in dispute, and of the loans which were raised to build them. The affidavits, among other matters, deny that there was any unnecessary or unavoidable delay on the part of the officers of the Company here in completing arrangements for the loan of $15,000,000 to construct the Brainerd & St. Vincents extensions, as alleged by the plaintiffs' papers.

SPORTING MATTERS.

THE TURF.

TROTTING AT DUBUQUE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, July 26.—The long-looked-for and much-talked-of trot between Bay Charlie, owned by Lagen & Sons, and Surprise, owned by William Alderman, of this city, came off at the driving-park this afternoon. The race was for $300 in $400, best three in five, mile heats. The first heat was won by Bay Charlie in 2:48. The second heat was also won by Bay Charlie in 2:33½. The third heat was won by Surprise in 2:43.

The fourth heat and the race was won by Bay Charlie. Time, 2:56. Surprise was the favorite at the start, and the odds lively in his favor, but the result of the race proves his backers bet without knowing their horse. The race was witnessed by a large concourse of people, and it is estimated that from five to six thousand dollars changed hands on the result.

SARATOGA RACES.

SARATOGA, July 26.—Just as the people had assembled, and the races were about to begin, a heavy thunder-storm came up, accompanied by violent rain and lightning, and when the storm had ceased the track was flooded fetlock-deep. The first race was the Alabama stakes, sweepstakes of $50 each, $1,000 added, for fillies foaled in 1870, 1½ miles. There were forty-one nominations, of which the following started: Bychi, Lexington filly, Planet filly, Tabitha, Minnie W., Sunrise, Sallie Watson, and Lizzie Lucas. Sallie Watson was the favorite in the pools. There was great difficulty in getting a start, owing to the fractiousness of Minnie W. Lizzie Lucas got away first, but was soon caught by Minnie W., who passed her, and, taking the lead, retained it to the close, Sallie Watson second. Time, 2:21¾.

In the second race for a purse of $500, all ages, three-quarters of a mile, Gray Planet, Harry Bassett, Artist, The Purse, Crockford, Valley Brook, Planet Colt, Mate, and Quits started. There was very heavy betting on the race, Bassett at the first being the favorite, but afterwards he and Crockford sold almost even. Crockford won, Mate second. Time, 1:17¾.

In the third race, steeple-chase, about three miles, for a purse of $1,100, the following started: Duffy, Buck, Lanty Lawler, and Viley. Duffy was the favorite against the field. Viley and Buck refused the very first jump, and were out of the race from the start. The race was spiritedly contested between Duffy and Lanty Lawler. Duffy led until entering the home stretch, when Lanty collared him, and, coming under whip and spur, won by a head. Time, 6:39½.

An effort is making to bring Tom Bowling and Springbok together again on the Saratoga course at the close of the second regular meeting. The race will be open to all horses entered for the Travers stakes, last distance, mile and three-quarters. The association will give $1,500, and the owners of horses will put up such sums as may be agreed upon.

CAMBRIDGE CITY RACES.

CAMBRIDGE CITY, Ind., July 26.—The races today were well attended. The track was heavy, caused by the rains last night and this morning. The first race was for a purse, for a time, in order that he may prepare for it, and we have schools for all, on the theory that all should prepare for it, but it is granted, and I suppose the vote of New Hampshire in this vote, in such a Government as this, to keep permanently, so large a part of our people in an inferior, degraded condition. Slavery was always a danger. To hold that condition will be a greater danger, and always trouble us. Say we have adopted a double policy. Is it not, except in the case of all such questions admitted to be of incidental expediency, it shall, for the remainder of my life, if, perchance, I must err, strive at least to be liberal, generous, and forgiving, and shall still pray for good voting as much upon the heart as upon the head.

I concur in what else you suggest. The new organization should oppose all forms of monopoly. That is too plain to need argument. Monopolies are an outrage and offense against the people. The new organization should oppose centralization, and it should advocate home government in all local affairs, and to the utmost extent that is practicable.

You cannot keep a people free, sturdy, and intelligent without a home government. It is a home government that develops manliness. Take it away, and the freeman disappears. Centralize power at Washington, and we are transferred to outside management,—no longer governing ourselves. We must be governed. Depending upon Washington, we lose our self-dependence, and the free citizen soon degenerates into a mere subject, whose whole duty is to obey the law, and who soon ceases to be interested in its enactment.

You refer me, also, to the question of free trade. The new organization should make it one of its cardinal doctrines. There should be no uncertainty or double-meaning about this. A prohibitory tariff is in plain contradiction to the character of our Government. We are all equal in rights, privileges, and immunities. There should be discrimination, no favoritism, no partiality, personal or financial; and, as a commercial policy, a prohibitory tariff is behind the age, almost a barbarism, and belongs to the times when nations were walled and commerce was without wings.

I believe I have substantially answered your letter.

The new organization may properly antagonize the party now administering affairs at Washington, on this point. While this is so, it should not undertake to do everything at once, or push reforms without some regard for immediate consequences. Changes that shock the common sense of the people are dangerous. We should never forget sound principles, and we should move toward them constantly, surely, and steadily, but sometimes gradually. I don't believe in rushing questions or in sudden and violent derangement of public affairs. Let me suggest a doctrine to which you have not referred. I mean the doctrine of strict construction of the Constitution. Does it not furnish a preventive of misgovernment may be found in the faithful application of this doctrine? I believe such an application of it would correct almost every public evil of which we complain. It is worth your while to test its reach and efficiency. And what a splendid doctrine for such a Government as ours! How it exalts the individual man, and how it embodies the principle of government! Think better of the Government now and then, but never the citizen. He always remains uppermost and master.

I am not a politician, or competent to advise, but if you are engaged in such a movement, it is worth that it should be conducted so as to give the strongest assurance that it sought reform, and not power.

I am a Democrat, but I should be very glad to see the Democracy move out of its old organization into a new one. You will not succeed unless they do. It may be that they will refuse and prefer to tarry where they are for the balance of the century, and until they can fix the meaning of the resolutions of '98. If so, I suppose I shall tarry with them. After all, I like them, and I like the old political homestead. I confess it is somewhat dilapidated. There are no banners upon the walls, and victorious shoutings are no longer heard within, but it is a home still, and I shall not leave it until it is pulled down. Very respectfully, W. S. GROESBECK.

MEMPHIS, July 26.—The movement to create a new State out of Western Tennessee, Northern Mississippi, and Southern Kentucky, meets with but little favor here. A small meeting was held here last evening, and delegates appointed to convention at Jackson, but people generally regard it as the work of politicians and office-seekers.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—The Republican County Convention adopted an anti-subsidy, anti-Chinese platform. The resolutions favor a general system of water-front extension, and facilities to bring ships and cars together; require all Legislative candidates to pledge themselves in writing to sustain the platform, and require them to remain unpledged on the Senatorial question.

Railroad News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 26.—The articles for the consolidation of the Chester & Iron Mountain Railroad Company with the Tennessee Coal & Railroad Company, under the name of the Iron Mountain & Eastern Railroad Company, were filed with the Secretary of State to-day.

License was granted to the Paris & Decatur Railroad Building Company, with a capital of $100,000.

MT. CARMEL, Col., July 25.—A distinguished party of gentlemen, including Mayor Rice, George Hinsdale, Hon. R. O. Thatcher, Hon. W. P. Stine and wife, of Pueblo, Col., and President R. C. Carr, General Superintendent Bowen, Secretary C. B. Sanborn, of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, and others from St. Louis and Kansas City, inaugurated track-laying on the Arkansas Valley Railroad, which is being built under the auspices of the Kansas Pacific Railroad from this point to Pueblo. An excursion train was run to the end of the track, and the party witnessed the laying of nearly a mile of rails. The work is progressing at the rate of three miles per day, and the track is expected to

Peculiar Accident.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, July 26.—To-this city, this afternoon, a young man kicked accidentally a brick from the top of the wall of the Metropolitan Block upon the head of a man named Curran, knocking him insensible for some time. The wound is very severe, but the man may recover. The brick fell about forty feet.

Attempted Jail Burning.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., July 26.—An attempt was made by two thieves to burn the City Jail yesterday, but they failed at their game, and were lodged in the jail they endeavored to burn.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

BAYONNE, July 26.—Don Carlos, with a force said to number 16,000 well-armed men, has arrived at Elisonda, near Pampaluna. The Republicans are concentrating near Elisonda, and it is probable that a desperate struggle will take place soon.

MADRID, July 26.—The insurgents at Cartagena have made preparations to attack the German frigate in that harbor, but it is believed that they will not carry out their design. The vessels are not properly supplied with either officers, men, or engineers.

A dispatch from Malaga says that fighting has taken place in the streets of that city, between the Republican factions.

BARCELONA, July 26.—Five thousand inhabitants of Matado, fifteen and a half miles from here, have sought refuge in this city, fearing an attack upon Matarino by the Carlists.

The funeral of Gen. Cabrinetty took place yesterday, and passed off quietly.

BAYONNE, July 26.—Heavy cannonading is going on south of this city, on the Spanish frontier.

MADRID, July 26.—At a meeting of the Spanish Liberals sojourning at Barritz, France, over which Marshal Serrano presided, it was resolved to offer through Admiral Topete their support to Senor Salmeron in his efforts to restore order in Spain. The Liberal leaders in this city have also held a meeting, and adopted resolutions of a similar character.

Two more Generals and two Colonels of the Republican army have been cashiered for expressing sympathy for the cause of Don Carlos.

Herald Special.

LONDON, July 26.—The *Herald* correspondent with the Carlist army in Catalonia telegraphs that, after a slight resistance, the force under Don Alfonso has captured Reus, the second city of importance in that section to Barcelona. The latter city is threatened with isolation in view of the capture of Segulada, and the uncertainty of the condition of Figueras and Gerona.

Numerous able-bodied Catalonian refugees are crowding the French frontier. They will be called upon by Don Alfonso to join the Carlist standard or bear the consequences of refusal.

ITALY.

NEW YORK, July 26.—By European files just received, the King of Italy is represented as having held the following language to the French Minister on the occasion of his departure from Rome:

M. Fournier: You may leave in all assurance that my Ministry will be conservative. I want no other, and tell your Government that I desire to be on good terms with it. I have no taste for a Prussian alliance, and there exists no treaty between the Emperor William and me. Only call the attention of your Government to the doings of the clerical party in France. These doings are a continuous provocation. The cry of Heaven Rome of France is a cry of war against Italian unity. If Marshal MacMahon's Government does not succeed in calming this agitations which is communicating itself to the whole of clerical Europe, he will oblige me to cast myself entirely into the arms of Germany, and I shall do it. At present I represent peace between France and Germany. Do not forget that. Your Government desires it, and it will be sufficient for me to place an army corps on your frontiers in order to paralyze the great part of the forces of France, and cause her an invasion, losses of provinces, and indemnities more terrible than those of 1870."

GERMANY.

LONDON, July 26.—The *Herald* correspondent at Ems telegraphs that the German Emperor has departed from there for Schwalbach to visit the Duke of Grown Prince. He will afterwards proceed to Gastien. The Austrian Emperor on his departure received an oration.

TURKEY.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The *Bassirat* of Constantinople has been suspended for having published false intelligence, announcing that Turkish vessels would be sent to Suez.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 26—Evening.—The report in circulation here to-day that France had determined to recognize the belligerency of the Carlists is pronounced this evening to be without foundation.

THE GORDON CASE.

The Alleged Kidnappers of Lord Gordon Committed to Jail without Bail, for Trial in October.

PORT GARRY, July 26.—The following is the judgment complete rendered by the Judge on the question of bail of the alleged kidnappers of Lord Gordon:

The Queen vs. Ray et al.—This is an application on the part of the prisoners to be admitted to bail. The law says it is discretionary with the Judge, before whom the application is made, to grant it or not, as upon him it may appear fit. The word "discretion," as here used, does not imply that the Judge may, according to arbitrary will admit one person to bail, and under similar circumstances refuse it to another. It is a discretion, as defined by Sir Edward Coke, is to discern according to law. With this definition before us, let us apply it to the case in point. It has been abundantly established in the evidence, and by admission, at least two of the prisoners, Hoy and Keegan, that they (Hoy and Keegan, with the active co-operation of Pinkerton and Bentley, forcibly arrested and conveyed from this will one Gordon with intent to take him out of Canada. Our statute declares this offense felony, the maximum punishment for which is seven years in the Penitentiary. The evidence discloses a most flagrant action that they had a power of attorney from a person in New York, authorizing the capture of Gordon, and that having only acted under this power, infringed no law; that by the common law they might have the principal even into the British Dominion, and take, and forcibly carry, him away without warrant. I do not subscribe to this doctrine, which, if established, is most dangerous to our national independence. But, assuming this opinion to be sound, it would not meet the present case, for the power of the bail to take its principal is a personal right confined to himself alone, and cannot be delegated to another. Now, with these facts before us, what remains? First, that the offense charged against the prisoners is a most serious one. Second, that the evidence sustains the charge, and leaves little doubt as to the guilt of the prisoners. Third, the plea of justification, in my opinion, is untenable. Let us, in conclusion, apply our discretion to these findings from reporting that discretion in this sense means to discover according to law. It is laid down in the books that, when the offense charged is of a serious nature, and the proof of guilt strong, the Judge ought not to admit to bail. The facts in the case, and taking consideration of all the circumstances connected therewith, I feel bound to follow and be precedent to refuse bail in the case of Hoy, Keegan, Fleming, and Bentley. Merriam's case is different, and, although the learned gentleman who committed him for trial was, I think, justified by law in doing so, still, this being an application for me to Judge of the Queen's Bench, and there being doubts in my mind as to his guilt, I think he ought to be admitted to bail, himself to be bound in the sum of $5,000 for his appearance at the ensuing term of the Court of Queen's Bench.

(Signed) JAMES F. MCKEOUGHT,
Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench.

SPRINGFIELD.

Revenue Returns in the Springfield District for a Series of Years—Report Filed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, July 26.—The following figures show the amount of revenue collected in this district since the operation of the revenue law:

1863	$ 86,686.84
1864	641,296.98
1865	744,862.70
1866	1,024,068.80
1867	1,000,000.00
1868	878,894.50
1869	783,514.96
1870	125,788.16
1871	1,000,000.00
1872	1,125,031.28
1873	1,085,514.42

The report of the Commissioners of the Northwood Park Building Company, of Chicago, was filed in the office of the Secretary of State to-day.

The Crops.

NEW ORLEANS, July 26.—Dispatches from Central and Eastern Texas give favorable accounts of the growing crops. At Waco the crops are as good as the most sanguine could expect. There was a heavy rain in the vicinity of Jefferson last night. The crop prospects are splendid, promising a better yield of corn and cotton than for many years.

NATCHEZ, Miss., July 26.—The present appearance of the crops is fair. Caterpillars have appeared at some few places, but no damage has yet been done. At Vicksburg the crop prospects are not so favorable as last year. The worms have appeared on several plantations. It has rained almost daily during the past week. Unfavorable.

SHREVEPORT, July 26.—The cotton crop in this and adjacent parishes is reported doing well, where the cultivation has been good. There is a complaint of the labor in some localities. Generally, however, the laborers are working well. The cotton plant is reported of good size, and forming well, though somewhat backward as compared with last year. The prospects of yield are regarded about the same as last year. The corn crop is generally reported doing well. Where the cultivation was good the yield will be 15 to 25 per cent greater than last year.

MONROE, La., July 26.—The crop prospects are very favorable throughout this section of the State. There was a fine rain during the past two or three days. The cotton and late corn are greatly benefited. Caterpillars in limited numbers have appeared, but no damage is yet reported.

FRANKLIN, La., July 26.—The prospects are good for a fair yield for sugar cane. The corn crop is very poor. Weather favorable.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—The receipts of wheat from the interior continue light, although the crop is as large as that of last year. Only seven grain-laden vessels have got off since the 1st of July, against twelve the same period last year. Enough are already in port to carry 25,000 tons of grain.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE INTERNATIONAL POSTAL CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Invitations to all prominent officials connected with the postal affairs of the various civilized nations of the world to participate in the International Postal Convention which is to be held at Berne, Switzerland, in September next, have been sent out by the proper authorities at the latter place, but as yet the invitations to officials in this country have not been received, although they are expected to arrive in the next mail. The Postmaster-General, it is understood, will send a representative, one of the Assistants, who in his judgment most clearly comprehends the questions that will arise, and who will reflect credit upon this country in that international congress.

MOSBY.

And now the ex-guerrilla, Mosby, is brought to the front once more, for the purpose of assuring his friends in withdrawing the publication of the assertion, that he will support the Conservative candidate for Governor, whoever he may be, in the ensuing political canvass in Virginia. It is denied that he has misled the President into the belief that he (Mosby) is a Republican; and it is asserted that he only supported and voted for Grant last fall as the least of two evils, and that his so-called success in walking into the confidence of the President to the extent of a few dozen Federal appointments is a mystery only to be accounted for on the supposition that Grant believes implicitly in the law of compensation.

TRANSFERS OF COIN.

Treasury officials were greatly chagrined on account of the premature publication about three weeks ago of the purpose of the Department to send a lot of employes on a pleasure excursion to the Pacific coast to carry currency and to return with a large quantity of gold coin, and the strictest and most imperative orders were promptly given regarding the profound secrecy that should thereafter be observed in all similar transactions. Nevertheless, it has leaked out that, as was recently foreshadowed in this correspondence, a batch of currency, in small denominations, are to leave here next Monday evening on an errand similar to that of the party which preceded them.

[To the Associated Press.]

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The internal revenue receipts for the month of July, to-day, were $6,000,000.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Bellknap will return here on Wednesday next.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day paid the Board of Public Works $159,000 on account of work done around the Government property.

SPECIAL PAY.

The Treasury Department is paying claims for 20 per cent additional compensation allowed certain civil employes of the Government in Washington, under the act of 1867. About 500 such claims have been paid this week, and at least 500 remain to be paid.

THE PROPOSED NICARAGUA CANAL.

Commander Ammen, of the Nicaragua Suez Canal surveying expedition, has arrived at Washington for the purpose of presenting his report to Secretary Robeson. The matter will be laid before Congress at the next session. The estimated cost of the canal is $60,000,000.

EXPORTATION OF SPIRITS.

As the request of the Chicago distillers the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day issued amended regulations for the exportation of spirits. As amended, exportation may be made under one bond in duplicate, instead of having to bond two or three times as heretofore. The Commissioner says it is the desire of the department to afford every facility consistent with the strict administration of the laws for the exportation of spirits.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

The Strike at the Milwaukee Iron Works—Miners' Strike Ended.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, July 26.—The strike of the helpers of the Milwaukee Iron Company continues. It was was caused by the night-gang knocking off on account of the oppressive heat on Thursday night. For this the gang were discharged. The day gang then refused to light the fires, unless the order of discharge was revoked. The Company would not rescind the order, and this led to a suspension of labor. Superintendent Hagerman returned from Chicago yesterday, and will publish a statement of the position of the Company this morning. The helpers will also publish their view of the case. It is thought that the difficulty will be adjusted without delay.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MISSOURI, Ill., July 26.—The strike of the miners employed by the Missouri coal mines, owned by Miner T. Ames & Co., of Chicago, is terminated. The misunderstanding, leading to the strike, having been amicably adjusted, work will be resumed on Monday the 28th.

STEAMER SUNK.

The Steamer Howell Snagged in the Ohio River—All Saved but Two Children and a Young Lady.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., July 26.—News to the effect that the steamer Jennie Howell, bound from New Orleans to Cincinnati, and loaded with cotton, sugar, etc., had struck a snag near Caseyville Bar, in the Ohio River, about eight miles below Shawneetown, and sunk, was received in this city to-day. The wrecking boat T. P. Eckert, immediately started for her rescue. From the first engineer of the Howell, Mr. W. A. Phelan who came down on the Quickstep, we have the following: At about 1 o'clock this morning the Howell struck a snag, which passed through her hull forward of the boiler up through the boiler deck and hurricane roof. Everybody was aroused as soon as possible, and informed that the boat was sinking rapidly, and to keep cool and all would be saved, but owing to the lights being extinguished, and darkness prevailing, two children were drowned, and it is thought, one young lady. The bodies of the children were found in the cabin. As soon as possible the passengers and crew were taken on shore, where they remained until daylight, and then the passengers were transferred to the Quickstep, the crew remaining with the boat. The Howell was a large stern-wheel boat, and was valued at about $22,000. It is not known here whether she was insured or not. Mr. Phelan states that all the officers did their duty, and that the passengers are loud in their praise. The steamer lies in sixteen feet of water, and is not worth raising.

Tired of Life.

NEW FRANCISCO, July 25.—Lee Greenwood, a stock-broker, a young man who was well known in this city, committed suicide last night at the office of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. Disappointment in love and losses in mining-stocks are the supposed cause.

ST. LOUIS, July 26.—The man run over by the railroad train on the levee this morning is identified as John Fisher, a steamboat man, and the Coroner's inquest revealed the fact that he committed suicide by deliberately lying down on the track.

The Saxon Band.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Hans Girod, Treasurer of the Saxon Band, was arrested to-day, charged with having taken $200 to complete a contract to give two concerts at Jones' Woods. He returned the money and was released. The complainant learned that the band was about to leave the country.

A Criminal Captured.

LOUISVILLE, July 26.—Granville Wilson, negro, an escaped convict from Clarksville, Tenn., where he broke jail in April, 1871, was captured after a desperate resistance, in a brick-yard in this city to-day, and turned over to the Sheriff of Montgomery County, Tenn., who by accident was in the city.

Obituary.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 26.—James Taylor, a prominent citizen, was stricken with paralysis about 3 o'clock to-day, and expired in a short time. He has a sister, Mrs. David Kreigh, living in Chicago.

THE IOWA BANDITS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 26.—The citizens of Bevier, on the Rock Island & Pacific Road, twenty-eight miles west of where the train was robbed on Monday last, were aroused at 2 o'clock this morning by the report of a revolver, and the cry of "Murder." The scene of the tumult and confusion was the jewelry store of Lindsay & Campbell, who also keep a restaurant in the same building. About 11:30 last evening, two masked robbers entered the store, and expressed a desire for something to eat to Mr. Campbell, who was sleeping in the store. They got in by turning the key, which had been left in the door, with a pair of pincers. They stated that they were detectives in search of the railroad robbers, upon which Mr. Campbell asked them why they were masked, and they said because the robbers knew them. They followed Mr. Campbell around with loaded revolvers, and compelled him to get them what they wanted. After they finished their supper, the robbers possessed themselves of what money they could find in the drawer, telling him to go to bed and keep still, and that he made the least alarm, they would shoot him. Asking him where Captain's office and bank were they opened the door and went out. Mr. Campbell waited until he thought they had got out of sight and went out the back door to arouse Mr. Lindsay, who lives the next door. One of the robbers fired at him, but missed, and Campbell giving the cry of "Murder," the villains ran. It is thought that these robbers belong to the railroad bandit gang.

Information has been received from reliable parties in Missouri, this morning, establishing the identity of the gang of robbers who plundered the railroad train. Their route has been traced from the wreck across the Burlington & Missouri Railroad and the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. They have scattered, and are pushing toward Southwestern Missouri. They are known to belong to a gang of bandits who have been a terror to the settlers in Southwestern Missouri.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE.

A Boy Tortured by a Couple of Fiends.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, Ia., July 26.—Two men named McKissick and Hart were on trial to-day in Linn Township, Warren County, for an assault with intent to inflict great bodily injury on a wandering homeless boy, about 14 years of age, who took up his home at McKissick's a few weeks ago. On Sunday night last, two men who stayed at McKissick's house, sleeping in the same room with the boy, claim to have been robbed by him, and, with pistols and knives in their hands, he was fiercely threatened with death if he did not confess. Failing to extort a confession, again and again the rawhide was mercilessly applied, at short intervals, till Monday night, when the boy was taken to a well some ten feet deep, with about five feet of water in it, and, with a rope round his neck, he was lowered repeatedly head foremost into the water until nearly drowned. The same night he was taken up-stairs in McKissick's house by McKissick and Hart, and there laid on his face on the floor, his feet bound with a rope passed over the rafters so as to draw his feet some twenty inches from the floor. His hands were bound behind him, and drawn up in the same way to about the same elevation, and his head lashed to a bed-post by a cord from his neck. In this condition he was left until 10 o'clock Tuesday, when some neighbors discovered and released him from his painful position, more dead than alive. The boy had neither food or water, save when ducked in the well, from Monday evening until Tuesday noon. His appearance to-day at the trial of McKissick and Hart, before Esquire Edwards, of Linn Township, Warren County, was most pitiable, and called expressions of horror and sympathy from all who saw him. There is not a hand's breadth on the limbs or body that is not lacerated or bruised. His wrists and ankles show plainly the marks of the ropes with which he was bound and hung. The fiends amused themselves by repeatedly hanging him by the neck. An intense excitement pervades the community, as is shown by the fact that McKissick and Hart, both men of property, had difficulty in getting bail for their appearance in court, while some twenty of the solid men of the town stepped forward to stand as next friend to the boy in a civil action for damages. McKissick and Hart were both held to answer for assault with intent to inflict great bodily injury, and forced with a notice in a civil action for $5,000 damages.

THE CANADIAN SCANDAL.

The Ministerial Press Throws the Blame of the Pacific Railroad Swindle on Sir Hugh Allan—Petitions for a Parliamentary Investigation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, July 26.—The present policy of the Ministerial press is to place the blame on Sir Hugh Allan and the late Sir George E. Cartier for the corrupt compact, and advocate an investigation before a royal commission in the case of the Ministry. Were the latter course adopted the Government would enact the farce of the appointment of its own Judges, and no sane man could expect anything but acquittal.

Petitions against proroguing are in circulation throughout the Province, asking that Parliament be permitted to discuss the question, and are numerously signed by men of all political parties.

Public meetings are announced at various points to obtain an expression of opinion on the question. There are no new developments. The St. John *Telegraph*, the leading Ministerial paper of New Brunswick, has thrown up the sponge, and admits the proof of the Government's guilt.

THE CHOLERA.

The Scourge Makes Its Appearance in Indianapolis—Advices from Other Points.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 26.—The dreaded Asiatic monster, cholera, has arrived. Three victims have fallen, and the fourth is dying. The physicians have all along stoutly denied the existence of cholera, but to-day are compelled to admit the certainty of its presence. Three cases occurred in one house, and the symptoms were unmistakable. The sanitationary measures are to be immediately instituted, by the Board of Health to prevent its spread, and keep the destroyer in bounds. The city is in a fair sanitary condition. There is considerable excitement to-night.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 26.—The cholera is again breaking out in Bowling Green, Ky. Two negroes died yesterday with the disease, which is confined entirely to that race.

ST. LOUIS, July 26.—The mortality report of the Board of Health for the week ending this evening shows the total deaths 253, a decrease from the previous week of 39 deaths. From cholera, 21; increase, 1; cholera morbus, 32; decrease, 37.

[By Mail.]

LETTER FROM THE MAYOR OF MT. VERNON, IND.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, MT. VERNON, Ind., July 26, 1873.

Editors St. Louis Globe:

In consequence of so many exaggerated and sensational reports of cholera in Mt. Vernon, I ask room in your Journal for the following, believing it will serve the interest of this city, and relieve many of your people, as well as others, may know what the cholera leaves us and it is safe to come amongst us. We, of course, desire a resumption of business, but I cannot ask it, nor any person, such fresh time as it is safe to do it; therefore, I will, through your kindness, at the proper time, inform the public of our freedom from cholera.

It first made its appearance about the middle of June, first in a neighborhood some three miles above us on the Ohio River, where, in the course of five weeks, it carried off ten persons, living in an area of one mile. Then it slowly advanced on our city, first attacking the suburbs, and in fact it confined to that locality, taking in its range seventy victims. This in a population of four thousand was truly alarming. Fully one-half of our people fled the city, and almost all our business houses closed. Many business houses that were closed for a few days are being opened again. Our physicians have been hard labor and are nearly worn out, but still they answer all calls promptly. There has been but one case here in the past sixty hours, and a number of old cases still linger, and the majority of them will in all probability die.

Our city is in perfect order, having been thoroughly cleansed and every precaution taken to disinfect the premises of the sick and dead, and should there be no sudden transition of weather our physicians think we will soon be free from the dreadful scourge. Respectfully,

H. G. DAGGETT, Mayor

THE FIRE ERA.

...rk, July 26.—A Baltimore special says: ...rn several portions of the burned dis... ...pt rapidly through the roofs and left ...r portions of whole rows scarcely damag... ...e seemed to be caused by the large num... ...gle roofs, which are so exceedingly ...burn like grass. In this way the fire ...ossed over streets in which the engines ...ed to work, and left a portion of the fire ...working in the centre of the burning ...The water was so nearly exhausted be... ...fire was under control as to make it ne... ...sary to stop the gutters, and so supply ...e engines.

...casualties were of no importance, except ...of Sister Rinaldi, a nun in the Convent ...Alphonsus Church, who died from fright. ...min, Chief of the Washington Fire De... ...nt, was hurt by being driven against by ...n, but his injuries are not serious. Two ...were injured by the explosion of a ...y, but they will probably recover.

...ston, July 26.—This morning's Sun reti... ...ates the loss by the fire yesterday at $500,000, ...ieves that judges place the damage at five ...een $300,000 and $400,000. The *Gazette* ...es the loss at from $500,000 to $800,000. ...*American* says the loss will closely ap... ...ximate $1,000,000.

...e Home Insurance Company of Baltimore ...0,000 will cover its losses; Associated ...ies of Baltimore, $75,000; Hanover of ...ork, $2,000. The insurance on the First ...n Lutheran Church, $14,000, was chiefly ...ere offices. The congregation will lose ...by the fire. The valuable library attach... ...e parsonage was saved. The insurance ...burnt district is estimated at $200,000. ...ire loss is not estimated to exceed ...00 by any one, and some insurance men ...the loss is not to exceed $400,000.

...Chief Gear, of the Police Department, during ...ght of the excitement, was urged by fire ...hiefs to stop the progress of the flames. ...was satisfied that such extreme measures were unnecessary. Aid was tendered from ...delphia and Harrisburgh and Alexandria, ...other points, which was promptly ac... ...epted by the authorities, with the request ...be held in readiness in case it should be ...ed. An aid train from Washington with ...t cars, having on board two steamers, ...hose reels and one passenger car filled ...men, made the run here in forty min... ...engaging a mile a minute. These two ...nes from Washington, with the two fire ...e hook and ladder companies of this ...e all that were engaged in staying the ...ation.

...Dr. Berkley, the present pastor of ...ancis Church was in Philadelphia when ...occurred, leaving an engagement to ...ch Easton to-morrow. Learning of the ...took the evening train for Baltimore, ar... ...the city at 10 a. m. At Wilmington and ...ints on the road he heard the most ex... ...accounts of the fire, and that it was ...t great loss of life. As soon as he ...the city he made his way to the church ...sscage, where his family resided. On ...ing the neighborhood he found the church ...and parsonage burned. The street was ...with excited people, and he could get ...ormation, whether his family had ...ed, or, if saved, whether they had gone ...s by excitement and apprehension the ...d gentleman fell insensible on the street, ...borne to an adjacent drug store. Short... ...ward some of his friends, learning his ...n, took him to Mr. Miller's, where his ...d been carried in safety previously. ...ley remained insensible during the night ...morning, though completely prostrated, ...better.

...mittee, appointed by the Common ...ls in session, relieving all ex-off... ...and affording means to carry them over ...y.

...Thomas & Son, in whose planing-mill ...originated, state their loss will not ex... ...000; insurance, $26,000. The firm will ...ely resume business.

...erman Fire Insurance Company reports ...by fire yesterday at $50,000, and thinks ...loss by fire will approximate $1,000,000. ...more Company estimates its losses at ...and the Howard's at $10,000. The Fire ...and Equitable, of Baltimore, each had ...$50,000.

...a, Ga., July 26.—Ex-Gov. Charles J. ...will publish a card in the *Chronicle and* ...to-morrow, reminding the people of ...and the South of the relief extended to ...after the war by the ladies of the ...And suggesting, that said ladies call ...them to assist in alleviating the dis... ...e stricken city.

...July 26.—A dispatch from Portland, ... "A fire, this morning, destroyed the ...tin, and repair shops, and one foot... ...tenders, and three cars of the Port... ...any's Works, and other small build... ...ging to the Grand Trunk Railway. The ...mated at $800,000, insured for $100,... ...re is an insurance on the whole work... ...of which but little over 1 per cent ...to the property burned. Of the ...ount the Traders' of Chicago, ...and the Brewsis', of Milwaukee, Wis., ...Amazon, of Cincinnati, $2,500 each. ...s a considerable amount of partly-fi... ...in the buildings, of which there is ...count. The train standing on the ...d in main buildings were saved.

...n, Ms., July 26.—The President of ...and Company states the loss by fire is ...at $40,000 only, and says the car... ...be immediately rebuilt in a better lo... ...of better material. The dividend ...red will also be promptly paid.

...n, W. Va., July 26.—About o'clock this ...an incendiary fire broke out in a build... ...west side of Market Square, occupied ...mer & Co., boot and shoe dealers. ...the bursting of a water-main the day ...the limited resources of the Fire ...nt, the fire gained headway, and ...on the northern side as far ...r as Main-street, destroying or damaging since eight build... ...total loss is estimated at $150,000, ...artly covered by insurance.

...cipal losers are Hofheimer & Co. and ...lin, boots and shoes; W. R. Hutchins ...Martin & Co., crockery, and Archer ...ggists. The latter were damaged by ...ro-rocket signals, which were sent up, ...ver three engines from Portsmouth ...from the Navy-Yard, which rendered ...ance in preventing a further spread of ...

...ER, N. Y., July 26.—The Clyde Glass ...as partially burned on Thursday night. ...40,000. Partially insured.

...ia, Ill., July 26.—Powell's pump-fac... ...urned down at 10 o'clock last night. ...about $20,000, with no insurance.

[Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

...Wis., July 26.—The slaughter-house ...Frank Leuthen, which was struck, ...t this morning. This afternoon the ...y of M. Kerz was also totally con... ...veral valuable buildings in the vicin... ...escaped. The total loss from both ...at $6,000; insured in the Pacific and ...e $2,000, and in the Home, of New ...$3,000.

[Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

...July 26.—In the fires on Long ...villages have been burned and many ...The fire spread over a vast district, ...ils are not yet at hand. The region ...as far from New York as Chicago. ...Iowa, July 26.—The old Eagle Hotel ...Iowa, formerly owned by Maj. V. ... ...entirely destroyed by fire this ...ssage, July 26.—A fire to-day totally ...e depot buildings and other property ...ral Pacific Railway at Pleasanton, ...tent of the loss is unknown.

Fatal Shooting Affray.

...e, July 26.—A special to the *Courier* ...reports the fatal shooting of W. H. ...rville Station, on the L., C. & L. ...e afternoon, by Capt. Whittaker, of ... There was an old grudge between ...Whittaker arrived at Worthville ...noon train, and was accosted by ... a few words Whittaker shot Dean ...left breast. Dean died in a few ...is represented that Dean attacked ...t. Both men were well known in ...

Probably Fatal Accident.

...lish., July 26.—At Bay City, Mich., ...probably fatal accident occurred on ...Gilmear, which was loading lim... ...city. The Captain of the vessel, ...E. was seated at the capstan, driv... ...ed for loading the vessel, when ...oom fell, striking him on the back ...r his spinal column. Capt Irving ...to the hospital as soon as possible, ...doubtful if he survives.

Sentence of Sunday Law-breakers.

...O., July 26.—About 125 saloon... ...city held a meeting last night to ...course to pursue regarding the ...hibiting the sale of liquor on Sun... ...goes into effect to-night. They ... to close the saloons until legal ...taken, with a view of testing the ...ity of the ordinance.

ANTI-MONOPOLY.

The Outlook from the Capital of Iowa.

Views from Republicans, Democrats, and Grangers.

The Future in the Hands of the Farmers.

Iowa Railroads Subject to Legislative Control.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DES MOINES, IA., July 26, 1873.

Iowa has no great city within her borders, and consequently the Capital is supposed to have weighty influence in shaping the policy of the State, and in determining the action of parties. This is the head whence the body politic, extending to the uttermost verge of the State, derives its nourishment. Des Moines is essentially

A CITY OF POLITICIANS.

It is pleasantly situated. The streets, though not grand, are well-paved and clean. East of the river, on a bluff overlooking the town and a portion of the Des Moines Valley, stands the State-House, a spacious brick building, the scene of many a hotly-contested political struggle. Around this State-House hang the political corporants who hang around State-Houses everywhere, feeding upon the public, picking up a little contract in this department, finding a chance to make money in that, and claiming these "fat takes" as rewards for party-services. There are any number of these men in Des Moines. They have grown rich and impudent. Any intimation that the people will include them in the Anti-Monopoly war touches them in their pockets—the only tender spot about them. The Republican party has had full swing in this State. The Opposition was in a hopeless minority, with a weak and scattered press, whose complaints were ignored or belied by the majority. The latter has become impervious to criticism. The defalcation of a State Treasurer, and the charges preferred against a Polk County official, of using the public money for private purposes, are made light of, smoothed over, and hushed up, because, indeed, it might hurt the party. Failure would be a terrible calamity to those who live on it. The Anti-Monopolists will get no encouragement here, and, when they come to hold their State Convention, they will be surrounded by a set of men bound to disarrange their programme and discomfit them, if possible.

The sentiment here, which is the

SENTIMENT OF RULING POLITICIANS,

is strongly against the nomination of an Anti-Monopoly candidate. They foresee defeat for the farmers, and they love the farmers so well that they could not bear to see them vanquished. It would grieve them. If the farmers wait two or four years more they may do something politically; but, just now, they had better keep quiet, submit to the inevitable, keep on good terms with the Mammon of unrighteousness, because it is sure to succeed, and vote with the party. The politicians won't see anything in the movement; it is a transitory ebullition of feeling that cannot last. It is not founded on any immortable and immutable principle, like the Republican party. If it essays anything political, it will fall to pieces of its own weight, as it has not men in its ranks able to direct its course. It is a Democratic dodge to get hold of things; the Democrats are in it; the Democrats are running it; the Democrats want to return the Free-Trade era of the first quarter of a century of the Rebellion; it is Democratic; it is dangerous; it won't do to touch it; every good Republican must drop it like a hot potato,—must avoid it as he would a cholera-patient,—and stand by "the boys" who have the Post-Offices, the Pension-Agencies, the State-Printing, the School-Fund, and other rich perquisites which the great and good party has observed upon them. It is funny to witness the erection of the Democratic bugaboo to scare the people, when Gov. Carpenter, in his speech accepting his last nomination, stated to the Convention that there were not enough Democrats in the State "to raise a sweat if they were all gathered in that hall."

This cry of Democrat is expected to scare the Anti-Monopolists, most of whom are quondam Republicans. It is the party-lash cracking over the shoulders of the farmers. Some of them will probably be frightened back into the party, but others don't scare worth a cent. Republicans predict that, even if the Anti-Monopolists do nominate a candidate, he cannot be successful. They claim that they will have a majority of 10,000 in the State, though they elect not only the Governor in this department, finding a place for all their adherents, but control the Legislature. It is with extreme reluctance they admit this, in localities, the movement is all-powerful, and will result in the election of a majority of Anti-Monopoly men to the House. They draw some consolation from the fact that there is no United States Senator to be elected, and many of them think the farmers will make sick fools of themselves as legislators that they will never get over it, and that there will be a reaction against farmers two years hence. They have a low estimate of the average farmer. They turn up their noses at the idea of farmers legislating for a State, and question their knowledge of the English language, of the meaning and import of the words they might put in a bill, and of their ability to construe it when it became law. One-half of the Senators hold over, and Republicans calculate that if they can elect twelve of the new lot, they can curb the farmers in the House, and keep them from "mischief." If the farmers have as poor an opinion of the politicians as the politicians have of the farmers, the politicians are in a bad way. My intercourse with the farmers teaches me there is no love lost on their side.

DEMOCRATS

are about as scarce around here as serpents' teeth. It is hard to ferret out one of any prominence, and, when one is found, he has little to say, except to admit that the party in the State is as dead as a door-nail. They say they cannot win as a party, and contend that the Republicans and control the Grangers, and will dictate the municipal tickets, if any be made by the Anti-Monopoly Conventions. They point to the "Capital Grange" in this city, which has among its members Gov. Carpenter, William Duane Wilson, Aaron Brown (Register of the Land Office), ex-Gov. Merrill, ex-Auditor of State Elliott, and other gentlemen who have been conspicuous in Republican leadership. Some of these "Grangers" invited Gov. Carpenter to deliver an address before the Granges in this city in June last, and asked the Granges in the county to be present.

There is no doubt that, if the Granges are in the hands of any party, about which there is room for reasonable doubt, the party of the Republican; and that it will use them—if they submit to be used—for its own aggrandizement. And now it is interesting to know what a Patron of Husbandry in this city thinks of political matters. It should be borne in mind that the influences surrounding the Patron under the shadow of the Capitol are not as disinterested or as pure as those swaying the minds of the working farmers who toil in the fields far away from this hot-bed of politics. I had a conversation on this subject with

MR. WILSON, THE SECRETARY,

who was strongly opposed to the farmers meddling with politics. He did not believe they could succeed. It might disrupt the Granges. He thought they had enough to do attending to co-operation. The Granges were not established as political clubs, and the members were not permitted to discuss politics in the Granges. To be sure, they might discuss such matters as freights, and railroad abuses, and the remedy. Yes, he supposed those abuses would have to be remedied by legislation, and, to remedy them, political power would be necessary; but he was satisfied with Gov. Carpenter, who was his friend, and

A GOOD ENOUGH GRANGER FOR HIM.

He did not regard the farmers as qualified at present to control a new party. They had a great deal to learn. He did not think that, by voting for Carpenter, who was the representative of the Republican party, the farmers would be indorsing the Credit Mobilier, the back-pay steal, or the State-Treasury defalcation; but, even if they were, he did not care, as long as Carpenter served their purpose. He would vote for the Devil himself if he served their purpose. He did not know that, by so doing, he would be abandoning principle or encouraging dishonesty. Carpenter was his friend, and Carpenter was popular. He did not think the State-Treasury defalcation would hurt Carpenter very seriously. The people were growing accustomed to such issues, and would overlook that. He did not think Carpenter was very much to blame in the matter. He didn't like the idea of farmers going into politics at all, and couldn't bear the idea of a new party. It would do well enough in localities where they could clean out rings, but the State was too large for them to handle. He wished the papers would let the farmers alone. He desired The Chicago Tribune and other daily papers to cease trying to convince the farmers that it would be beneficial to their interests to reduce the tariff until there was perfect freedom of trade. He believed in Protection. He was an old Whig, and thought manufactures should be encouraged. The farmers should confine their political action to regulating railroads. He did not accord with the suggestion that the spirit and system of Protection were largely responsible for railroad-abuses, or that the reduction of the tariff on articles entering into the construction of railroads would enable them eventually to increase the rates in proportion. The tariff on iron had been reduced, but the price of iron had gone up. He was a Whig, and he wished the papers would let the farmers mind their business, and not be forcing on their attention the subject of the tariff, while railroads were on their minds. Let them regulate railroads first, and then have a new deal,—take sides on the tariff and discuss it. The farmers did not understand the tariff, and consequently, he believed, if they had to vote on its issue now, they would be in favor of Free-Trade. He was not so violent a Protectionist now as when he was younger. His views had been much modified by experience. He would be content with a tariff for revenue only; but there should be some protection for manufactures, until they could stand on their own bottom. While he disapproved of nominating a State Anti-Monopoly ticket, he believed it would be nominated, and if so, he would like to see it elected. Still, he thought it would be foolish, and would make the farmers appear weak, if they failed. It would be less of an indication of weakness for them not to nominate. It was impolitic for them to call a State Convention any way. The movement had a tendency to disintegrate parties, and he feared it would not cease before the effect until the old parties vanished from the sight of man. The farmers evinced a disposition to discard all parties, on account of their corruption. Those who did not were seeking office. Nothing but the spoils kept the Republican party together. It made a bad use of its power. He would have liked to have been in Grant's position, so that he could have vetoed the back-pay bill. By so doing, have retired the back-pay bill. By so doing, Grant could have immortalized himself. "What a fool Matt Carpenter made of himself!" So observed Mr. Wilson.

That Mr. Wilson is in favor of the tariff, and of Mr. Carpenter for Governor, are two equally plain propositions. Whether his anxiety for the success of Mr. Carpenter grows out of his affection for the tariff, or out of personal friendship, is difficult to decide. It is to a member of the same in the Anti-Monopoly war touches them in their pockets—the only tender spot about them. The Republican party has had full swing in this State. The Opposition was in a hopeless minority, with a weak and scattered press, whose complaints were ignored or belied by the majority. The latter has become impervious to criticism. The defalcation of a State Treasurer, and the charges preferred against a Polk County official, of using the public money for private purposes, are made light of, smoothed over, and hushed up, because, indeed, it might hurt the party. Failure would be a terrible calamity to those who live on it. The Anti-Monopolists will get no encouragement here, and, when they come to hold their State Convention, they will be surrounded by a set of men bound to disarrange their programme and discomfit them, if possible.

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

LYON'S INSECT POWDER IS THE ONLY article in the world that will kill instantly fleas, bugs, worms, and insects of all kinds.

SCOTT—Sunday, July 27, at 541 Michigan-av., Ann Scott, wife of Frederick Scott, aged 46. Mrs. Scott was born in Danville, Ky., and came to Chicago 22 years ago.

BE SURE AND CALL FOR "MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup." It has stood the test of many years. Never known to fail. Gives rest to the mother and relief to the child. Cures wind colic and regulates the bowels.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—WE SOLD IN drawing of 22d April last the $500,000 prize. Circulars sent; information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st. P. O. Box 4685, New York.

TRY THE GREAT CHOLERA REMEDY, DR. KENDRICK'S Carminative Anodyne, a sure cure for cholera, cholera-morbus, chronic diarrhoea, dysentery, colic, cholera-infantum, &c. Buy a bottle and keep it by you in case of need. For sale by all druggists.

FOR FRECKLES AND MOTH PATCHES, ASK your druggist for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. Depot, 49 Bond-st., New York. For Pimples on the Face, Blackheads, and Fleshworms, use Perry's Improved Comedone and Pimple Remedy—the Great Skin Medicine. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, 49 Bond-st., New York.

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, July 28, 1873.

Liquor-selling has been forbidden in Cleveland by an ordinance which went into effect yesterday. A meeting of saloon-keepers was held on Saturday evening, and determined to submit to the law until they had tested it in the courts. The enforcement of the law yesterday was thorough and successful. The few saloon-keepers who attempted to sell liquor were promptly arrested, and Cleveland had a quiet Sunday for the first time this year.

Victor Emanuel has been greatly disquieted by the clamors of the French priests against his treatment of the Papal See. They are exciting an agitation, he told the French Minister on his departure from Rome, which is infecting the whole of clerical Europe. If they are not suppressed he will turn for relief to Prussia, which shows the clerics no quarter, and ally his fortunes with hers. This, he significantly reminds MacMahon, might result in losses of men, money, and territory more terrible than those of 1870.

Two guano dealers in New York City are charged with selling an article so adulterated as to contain only 3 or 6 per cent of ammonia, the most valuable element of that fertilizer, and about 60 per cent of other matter, mainly earth, and unknown in genuine guano. They are said to have succeeded in swindling the farmers into buying their spurious stuff by counterfeiting the trade-mark of the Peruvian Government and refilling old bags which bore the real brand. Suits have been brought against them by the agents of the Peruvian Government, who ask for an injunction to stop the fraud and claim heavy damages.

The St. Louis *Globe* imagines that it has caught us in a serious error, because, in discussing the effect of duties upon the cost of railroad iron during the fiscal years 1863-1872, inclusive, we did not mention or take into consideration the fact that after the last year ended the duty was changed from 70 to 63 cents per 100 pounds. The change was not made in 1872, as the *Globe* seems to imply, but Aug. 1, 1872, just one month after the close of the latest year under discussion, and to that year and not to the present we intended to refer, because full statistics are not yet published, either of prices or imports, for the fiscal year 1873.

Mayor Medill began an investigation on Saturday of the charges made by Commissioner Sheridan against Superintendent Washburn. All the members of the Police Board were examined, and Superintendent Washburn was heard in his own defense. President Mason and Commissioner Wright testified very plainly that Commissioner Sheridan began the war of abusive and insulting language, and that it was not until the Superintendent had received this provocation that he lost his temper. The Mayor collected all the evidence either side had to present, and will make his decision to the Board in writing.

To-night a party of Government employes leave Washington for the Pacific Coast with a large amount of currency, part of which is to be exchanged for gold to be brought back, and part to be paid to Government troops and officials in the far West. This is calculated by the Treasury Department to be the cheapest way of making the transfer, as the total expense amounts to only one-fifth of 1 per cent of the amount transported, while the banks would charge three-quarters of 1 per cent. As the convoy are heavily armed and are guarded by a detail of Government troops, it is not likely that their treasure will fall into the hands of railway bandits like those who were at work in Iowa last week, but the risk might have been lessened if the Department had kept the time of departure a secret.

We publish, by request, the comments of the *Staats-Zeitung* and *Union* on the rejection of Col. Jussen as member of the Board of Education by the Common Council. Probably the opinions of both these papers are more or less colored by the fact that Col. Jussen has lately become connected editorially with a rival newspaper, the *Freie Presse*. Both, however, concede that Col. Jussen's rejection was brought about by the Catholics, who were incensed at a letter he wrote last year from Germany, suggesting that the illness of the Crown Prince of Prussia was caused by poison administered by a Jesuit priest. Both the *Union* and the *Staats-Zeitung*, and especially the latter, are unnecessarily and foolishly wrathy at what they denominate Puritanism, and the *Staats-Zeitung*, as usual, discerns a vast abundance of Know-Nothingism at work. We think it is safe to say that there are not ten men in Chicago who cherish the least desire to apply nativistic tests or to encourage nativistic feeling in the community.

There is at least one Judge in Indiana who knows his duty, knows how to perform it, and don't scare at all. His name is Col. Cyrus L. Dunham, who achieved distinction in the war by his valiant conduct at Parker's Cross-Roads. The same valor which he manifested on the battle-field he recently displayed in his judicial capacity. At a late session of the Floyd County Criminal Court, he instructed the Grand Jury to investigate the lynching of the Renos, just as on a previous occasion he instructed the Grand Jury to indict the Vigilants who hanged the supposed murderers of the Park family at Charleston. Recently he has received several threatening letters, warning him that his life would be taken if he did not be careful. To these letters the Judge replied publicly in a communication to the Washington County Vigilants. The following extracts will give an idea of his temper: "The Vigilants, so-called, tell me I had better be quiet. Let me tell them I never failed to speak my opinions. I denounce them as murderers, as they are, and as all decent citizens know them to be. I have stood before the cannon's mouth, where not one of the masked cowards ever dared to stand."

The Chicago produce markets were quiet on Saturday, and breadstuffs were generally easier. Mess pork was dull and 10c per brl lower, at $15.60@15.75 cash, and $15.60@15.65 seller August. Lard was dull and 5c per 100 lbs lower, at $7.85@7.95 cash or seller August. Meats were quiet and a shade easier, at 7⅛c for shoulders, 8⅝c for short middles, and 10@12½c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were quiet and strong at 92c bid per gallon. Lake freights were moderately active and steady at 5@5½c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was dull and unchanged. Wheat was dull and ½@1c lower, closing at $1.19 seller the month, and $1.14¾ seller August. Corn was active and ¼@⅜c lower, closing at 35⅞c cash, and 36@36⅛c seller August. Oats were moderately active and easier, closing at 27½c cash, and 26⅜c seller August. Rye was dull and nominal at 56@57c. Barley was quiet and steady at 80@81c for new No. 2 seller September. The hog trade was moderately active at Friday's prices, sales making at $4.30@4.85. Cattle were in light demand and prices weak and unsettled. Sheep were salable at former rates or at $3.00@5.00.

The United States Senator from Oregon seems to have discovered what his right name should be, as appears from a petition which he has presented to the County Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Multnomah, asking for a decree judicially declaring the name John H. Mitchell to be his true and legal name. The petition sets forth that he has been in Oregon thirteen years, and that during that time he has been known as John H. Mitchell. The name of his father was John Hipple, and his mother's maiden name was Mitchell. In his infancy he was named John Mitchell Hipple, but as many people were commencing to doubt the validity of business transactions they have had with him, he prays that his name may be changed to John H. Mitchell, as above. The hearing has been set for the 4th of August, so that until that time the Senator from Oregon is without a true and legal name. Meanwhile, there is no certainty that even the judicial decree will definitely christen the Oregon Senator. He applies for the name of John H. Mitchell. Inasmuch as he has figured in Oregon politics both as John Hipple Mitchell and John Hiram Mitchell, would it not be well for him to fix his middle name also, so that people having transactions with him may know whether H stands for Hipple or Hiram, or something else beginning with an H? As John Hipple Mitchell, *alias* John Mitchell Hipple, has been for thirty-eight years without any settled name, he ought to leave his constituents no room to doubt what his name really is.

An officer of the Alton & St. Louis Railroad has furnished to a correspondent of the New York *Tribune* some reasonable and intelligible instances in proof of the fact that railway discrimination is not necessarily unjust. To take the familiar Bloomington-Lexington case, he explains that a car destined for Lexington is switched off at that station, and, after being unloaded, waits for a day or two to be taken up on the way back with, perhaps, one-fourth of a load, and, perhaps, no load whatever, while the Bloomington car is immediately refilled and sent on the return trip, thus getting back to Chicago a day or two quicker. The Bloomington car has had a full load each way, and has earned more money, at a less rate, for the Railroad Company than the Lexington car for a shorter distance and higher rate. Another instance cited is where elevators have been built at grain stations. The railroad has been in the habit of taking freight from an elevator at one cent less than when it was to be loaded from wagons,—a practice which the new law prohibits. Yet grain taken from the elevator must be put on the cars at any hour of the day or night which the railroad desires, according to the contract made with the elevator. It has been found that cars left at the same point to be loaded from wagons do not reach Chicago for twenty-four or forty-eight hours later; and, as idle cars are constantly increasing the expenses without earning money, the railroad makes more money from grain taken from the elevator at a lower price without working any injustice to other shippers. These are two of many instances showing that competition is not the only cause of discrimination.

THE OHIO CONVENTION.

The Democrats of Allen County, Ohio, some time ago declared that the Democratic party had practically ceased to exist for any useful purpose, and it therefore advised a Convention of citizens of Ohio, without distinction of party, to be held at Columbus on the 30th of July, to form a new organization on the basis of a reform of existing abuses. This movement has been bitterly opposed by two classes of persons, the self-elected leaders of the Democratic party and the office-holders of the Republican party. The latter seem to concede that, if the Democratic party were out of the way, the Republican party would have nothing to hold it together. The Democratic leaders are loth to give up an organization which occasionally furnishes them an office, and possesses, moreover, the never-failing charm of antiquity. But there are a large number of people in Ohio who perceive that both the old parties are merely beating gongs in each other's faces for public bewilderment, and these people are determined not to participate in the mockery any longer.

The Republican party was formed as an anti-slavery party—first to restrict and confine slavery to certain geographical limits, and afterwards to abolish and destroy it altogether. As soon as this anti-slavery party was formed, the Democratic party became of necessity a pro-slavery party. All other questions were ignored, and, after the year 1856, the two parties had but one issue—the preservation and expansion of slavery on the one hand, and its restriction and abolition on the other. The war was part of this issue, and the antagonism of Democrats to the war proceeded not from a want of patriotism, but an opposition to any interference with slavery. The suppression of the rebellion was followed by a prolonged civil contest over reconstruction. Finally, this mission and purpose of the Republican party was accomplished in the adoption of the three amendments to the National Constitution, and the two parties found themselves without a difference on any one single distinctive measure or principle, save as to who should hold office, and who should collect the taxes and pocket a portion of the same. Ordinarily, the party in the opposition would be prompt to expose and denounce any illegal or dishonest raid upon the Treasury, or any misapplication of the public money; but the difference between the two parties has become so indistinct that both share in all such robberies, and each becomes as far as possible the defender and champion of the pecuniary transactions of the other. Ostensibly, they are very much opposed to each other. They can howl at each other about the Louisiana imbroglio in good set terms, but when it comes to a question of subsidies, Credit Mobiliers, salary-grabs, Secor claims, District of Columbia frauds, Fort Snelling swindles, they invariably hunt in couples. The public appropriations were increased $22,000,000 at the last session of Congress,—a most alarming symptom of the prevailing tendency of politics. Yet we fail to recall a single Democratic protest in Congress against it.

The Convention called to meet on the 30th of July, in Columbus, may accomplish much good by exposing these facts, and by promoting a new organization opposed equally to both the old parties, and to the abuses which they foster in common. To such a party will flock all men, Republicans and Democrats, who are alive to the dangers of the prevailing demoralization, and who are willing to unite for the eradication of abuses that are as fatal to good government and as dangerous to the public welfare as was ever the institution of slavery in its worst days.

WHAT IT COSTS TO LIVE.

In a recent article we showed from statistics presented by the Labor Commission of Massachusetts, in its report for 1873, that the prime cost of food was barely one-fifth of the whole cost of living in that State; that the final cost of all food to the consumer was but 39 per cent of the whole cost of living, and that 44 per cent was for clothing, rent, fuel, furniture, lights, soap, and starch. But this was for families of laborers, whose expenses for other than necessities were of course reduced as far as possible, and it was in Massachusetts, where food is dearer and manufactured products cheaper than in other States.

Application of the same data as to quantities of each article consumed to the average prices of ten Western States, Ohio and all northwest of the Ohio River included, shows that in those States food and fuel cost much less, while other elements cost much more, than in the East. Tables published by the Agricultural Bureau, and others published by the Bureau of Statistics, substantially agree in showing that Massachusetts prices exceed the average prices of these Western States, for potatoes 37 per cent, for beans 30, eggs 33, butter 33, veal 50, mutton 44, fresh pork 35, roast beef 50, soup-meat 12, steak, 50, corned beef 40, salt pork 30, ham 10, lard 15, flour 37, and coffee 6 per cent, while sugar and tea are slightly cheaper at the East. Fuel costs 37 per cent less at the West, but rent 30 per cent more, clothing 15 per cent more, and lights 20 per cent more, according to statements of the Bureau of Statistics in 1870. Presuming that the same difference now exists, and that education, travel and recreation, medical service, and other miscellaneous expenses cost 10 per cent more at the West than at the East, it appears that laborers' families in Western towns, consuming the same articles and having the same wants with those families in Massachusetts of which statistics are given, would spend less for food, but more for other purposes, and nearly as much in the yearly aggregate. In the following table these differences are illustrated, with the proportion of cost of each kind of articles to the whole cost of living:

	Mass.	P. C.	West.	P. C.
Vegetable and dairy products	$ 15.42	11.6	$ 11.67	9.2
Meat, fresh and packed	17.60	13.4	10.91	8.5
Flour and meal	9.87	7.4	6.18	4.9
Imported food and fish	9.78	7.4	10.68	8.5
Soap, starch, fuel, lights	11.18	9.2	8.49	6.7
Rent and furniture	20.41	15.4	25.47	20.1
Clothing	25.67	19.4	29.52	23.3
Personal and professional services	13.08	9.8	14.38	11.4
Miscellaneous	8.32	6.2	9.15	7.2
	$132.33	100	$126.45	100

Families in like circumstances do not, in fact, consume the same quantity of the same articles in different sections, but the table, based upon a supposed consumption of like articles and quantities, illustrates the effect of differences in prices more correctly than any comparison of actual expenses of different sets of families, because the families compared would unavoidably vary in condition and circumstances. It shows that food costing at the East $52.67 to each person, or 39 per cent of the whole yearly expense, costs at the West only $39.44, or 30.8 per cent of the whole, and omitting imported food and fish, which cost less at the East, that all food from farms costing at the East $44.89 to each person, or 32.3 per cent of the yearly expenses, costs at the West $28.76, or 22.7 per cent. The difference, $16.13 to each consumer, measures the effect of cost of transportation from regions where food is most plenty to regions where it is scarce. Also, remembering that the manufacturing of milk into butter and cheese, of animals into butchers' or packed meat, and of grain into flour and meal, costs about 17 per cent of the whole cost of food to the consumer, or at the West 3.8 per cent of the whole cost of living, it appears that in this section less than 19 per cent of the whole yearly expense is the prime cost of food.

By the same method, a more accurate estimate of the change in the cost of living since 1860 may be obtained than by any other. In 1870, the Bureau of Statistics published elaborate tables of the average prices of articles in towns of the different States, and, with the aid of trade reports showing the range of prices for a series of years, and of the census reports, accurate statement of the change in cost of different articles can be made. But the method ordinarily adopted is faulty, in that it makes no account of the proportionate consumption of each article. Thus an advance of 200 per cent in the price of red pepper, of which we each consume less than one-fortieth of one cent in value yearly, would count more in a general average of prices than a change of 50 per cent in the cost of woolen cloths, of which we consume about $4.50 each yearly. But, applying the data supplied by the Labor Report of Massachusetts, and supposing certain families to have consumed the same quantities of the same articles in manufacturing towns in Massachusetts in 1860 and 1870, the actual effect of the change of prices will be ascertained.

We have before shown that the average increase in the cost of cloth consumed has been over 60 per cent. Men's heavy boots, which sold for $3.20 in 1860, cost $4.80 in 1870, an increase of 50 per cent. Tenements renting for $5.86 in 1860, cost $9.70 in 1870, while the increase in the cost of building materials and labor was still greater. Coal costing $6.63 in 1860 cost $11.06 in 1870, and hard wood costing $5.89 in 1860 cost $8.70 in 1870. These are retail prices in the manufacturing towns of Massachusetts; applying these, with a reduction of 50 per cent in cost of lights since petroleum came into use, we find that the same shelter, food, and clothing which $36.83 would have procured in 1860 cost $57.09 in 1870,—an increase of 58 per cent. In the same manner, substituting prices of 1860 for those of 1870, in computing the cost of each article, we find the comparative cost of each class as follows:

	1860.	1870.
Vegetables, etc.	$ 8.67	$ 15.42
Meat	9.18	17.60
Flour and meal	8.88	9.87
Imported food and fish	5.01	9.78
Soap, starch, fuel, light	9.03	11.18
Rent and furniture	12.64	20.41
Clothing	13.94	25.67
	$68.85	$110.08

In these classes, which have been shown to embrace 84 per cent of the whole cost of living in 1870, the increase since 1860 has been 61 per cent. While data are not attainable for similar comparison of the cost of personal and professional services, it is reasonable to suppose that there has been an equal increase there, because the persons rendering them have to pay at least as greatly increased expenses for support of families or in their business. If the cost of these services and of miscellaneous objects of expenditure has increased in the same proportion, the whole cost of living has increased 61 per cent since 1860, so that the same articles for consumption and the same services and enjoyments, which then cost $82.05 for each individual, young or old, in laboring families of Massachusetts towns, cost $132.33 in 1870.

While the cost of living increased 61 per cent, the cost of flour, even to the Massachusetts consumer, advanced only 18 per cent, while the price of wheat paid to the farmer scarcely advanced at all. While wheat sold at the same rate in May, 1860, and May, 1870, and cattle had gained but moderately in price, the consumer paid nearly 100 per cent more for steaks and roasts. In these facts we have a practical illustration of the effect of the system of finance and taxation adopted since 1860. It has clogged industry and exchange at every step, and, while conferring no benefit upon producers, has rendered all products more costly to consumers. How many working-men receive $160 now for the same labor for which they were paid $100 in 1860?

A MANITOBAN DOGBERRY.

The refusal of bail to the four citizens of Minneapolis now held in Manitoba is a judicial outrage. The offense charged against them is that of kidnapping. The man whom they arrested on Manitoba territory is generally known to be an impostor and knave. He is now a fugitive from justice. He is answerable to a double offense against law and decency. He made his escape to Manitoba to elude a trial on the charge of swindling, and, in doing so, he betrayed the confidence and abused the generosity of two gentlemen in New York, who had gone bail for his appearance in a large sum of money. Aside from this particular case, Gordon has been known as an aristocratic fraud and professional dead-beat. The manner in which the Minneapolis prisoners have been treated indicate a disposition on the part of the Manitoba officials rather to avenge Gordon's assumed persecution than to vindicate their territorial rights. This is low business for an Attorney-General and a Judge of the Queen's Bench to engage in at the best, but when it takes the shape of a systematic persecution of American citizens, who probably acted under a misapprehension and who have not yet had their trial, it becomes an outrage which reflects, to a greater or less extent, upon the whole Canadian Government.

The right of bail is recognized under the laws of both Great Britain and the United States for all offenses not capital. The Manitoban Judge, in his decision refusing bail for Hoy, Keegan, Fletcher, and Bentley, holds that the law leaves it to his discretion whether bail shall or shall not be granted. He then gives a legal definition of "discretion," which means that the Judge "shall discern according to the law," and not that he may exercise his arbitrary will in every case. But he fails to show that his "discretion" in this case was exercised according to the rule. He does not even undertake to make such a showing, except in the assumption of determining that the prisoners are guilty before they have had their trial. At a simple hearing upon an application for bail, he proceeds to pass upon the law as applied to the case, holding that the plea of justification cannot be admitted in Gordon's arrest, and that the accused are guilty of the felony for which they have been committed. This Manitoban Dogberry goes even further, and, upon the informal hearing for bail, undertakes to decide on the comparative guilt of the prisoners before him. He virtually decides that Hoy and Keegan were the principals, and Fletcher and Bentley accessories. In these cases he refuses bail. Then he proceeds to say that there was sufficient ground for committing Merriam, but that he would accept $4,000 bail in his case. If the evidence against Merriam was sufficient to commit him along with the others, why should bail have been accepted in his case and refused in the others? It does not appear that Merriam is any less likely to forfeit his bail than the others would have been. Messrs. Fletcher and Bentley are citizens of good standing in Minneapolis like Mr. Merriam, and Hoy and Keegan are policemen whose bondsmen would have been likely to see that they appeared at the proper time. Was Gordon's swindling of his bondsmen in New York taken as a warning in the case?

The fact is that the refusal to accept bail is a culmination of a series of outrages that have been visited upon the Minneapolis prisoners ever since they were arrested. Sympathy with Gordon has been the more readily developed in Manitoba because he is a Scotchman and the majority of the inhabitants of the settlement are also Scotch. Public sentiment has also been manufactured by the authorities, who have been repairing Fort Garry under the pretended apprehension that there would be a raid from Minnesota, while the fact is that the people of St. Paul and Minneapolis were inclined to regard the whole affair as a joke until they saw how savagely the Manitoban authorities proposed to treat it. There was but one lawyer in Manitoba that the prisoners could retain, and he appears to have been a wretched incompetent. When counsel reached there from Minneapolis, it was with difficulty that he secured the privilege of visiting and consulting with the prisoners, and their friends have been denied admission to them all along. The Attorney-General, a man named Clarke, has conducted the case like a blackguard. The Judge before whom the accused were committed was a willing listener to the Attorney-General's bullying, and it is stated that Gordon and his friends were parading the streets the night before the commitment, making bets and offering odds that the decision would be just what it turned out to be the next day. The whole case against the prisoners has been disgracefully and brutally conducted from the beginning, and the Judge's refusal to take bail is in keeping with all the previous proceedings. The most charitable construction to be put upon his decision is, that he has yielded to a crazy local excitement. The Manitobans are evidently presuming upon their weakness. They are not the first people who have taken advantage of their inferiority in strength to behave in a very insolent manner.

THE COLORADO FARMERS RISING.

Denver has got a first-class railroad imbroglio on hand, which promises to be a very lively one. The managers of the South Park Road, running from Denver to Southwestern Colorado, which is now in process of construction, finding that there were extraordinary expenses for the work in the Platte Canon, which would make the cost per mile more than the amount which could be issued in first-mortgage bonds, have just issued an appeal to the people of Denver for more help. The County of Arrapahoe had already voted $250,000, and in this second appeal the managers wanted $100,000 more in county bonds. To secure this, they pledged themselves individually and collectively to push the work to completion without delay. In view of this assurance, the Mayor and Aldermen of Denver indorsed the appeal, and urged the people to vote for the bonds. Thus far all went swimmingly; but an unforeseen obstacle turned up in the shape of the Farmers' Clubs, which met at Littleton on the 19th inst. The farmers passed a series of resolutions, which attack the bond proposition in front and rear and on both flanks. The following extracts will give a sample of the whole series:

Resolved, That we consider the bond of a company that has no vested rights as no security to the county, and such bond as has been offered is an imposition to the good sense of the tax-payers of Arrapahoe County.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the voting of bonds upon "principle," and consider that J. W. Smith and Peter Magnus have the same right to ask for the bonds of Arrapahoe County to build flouring-mills as John Evans and his associates have to ask for bonds for building up their individual interests.

Resolved, further, That we have the same confidence in the financial ability of John Evans and his associates to build a railroad to "South Park" without county aid that we have in Gen. Palmer and his associates to accomplish the same object; and, if Eastern capital can be brought here to build railroads, we prefer it being done to the voting of our own county bonds.

In addition to their opposition to this particular scheme, the farmers furthermore demanded that the County Commissioners should investigate the condition of the Denver Pacific Road, and ascertain the value of the stock owned in it by the county, how much cash was paid in outside the county bonds, and how much benefit the county has received from the road. To make the work complete, they furthermore demanded that, as the Denver, Georgetown & Utah Railroad Company had failed to complete their road in time, they had, therefore, forfeited the $200,000 in bonds voted them by Arrapahoe County. Inasmuch as Arrapahoe County has already assumed a liability of over $2,000,000, principal and interest, in county bonds, the farmers have very good reason for their sensitiveness upon the question of still further increasing this form of indebtedness.

THE LATEST WAR.

The members of the Peace Society, who have been laboring so many years to prevail upon the lion to lie down with the lamb, have a very discouraging time of it. No sooner is a great war over than a little one sets in, and thus the din of battle is kept up continually in some part of the world. When Europe is quiet, which is rarely the case, then Asia boils over; and if Asia is quiet, then Afric's sunny fountains roll streams of blood; and if all three should, by some strange fortuity, happen to be still at once, then Mexico and South America can be relied upon to set a score of revolutions in motion, and keep them going until the others are ready to resume the work of slaughter. Just at present nearly all the important European powers have small difficulties on hand which they are compelled to settle. Russia, having just subjugated the Khan of Khiva, is now punishing refractory Turcomans. Holland is resting from her unsatisfactory bouts with the Atchinese in Sumatra. In the faubourgs of Paris, the people are uneasily muttering for a revolution. Spain is rent, in her every province, with irreconcilable factions slaughtering each other in the very face of the impotent Government. The sick man of Turkey has the annual Cretan insurrection to deal with, and has again stirred up the muddle of the Eastern question by guaranteeing the political and commercial independence of Egypt.

The latest war has fallen to the lot of England. By the Anglo-Dutch treaty of 1872, England exchanged her right to veto acquisitions in Sumatra by Holland for the Dutch possessions on the west coast of Africa, whereat there was great rejoicing on both sides over the excellent bargain. The phlegmatic Hollander had glowing visions of wealth and territorial acquisition, while England was elated because she could more effectually carry out her praiseworthy plans for breaking up the slave trade, and could also make Elmina the Capital of the British possessions in Upper Guinea, instead of the inconvenient and unhealthy Cape Coast Castle. Both, however, were doomed to disappointment. The struggle between the Dutch and the Atchinese, which has resulted in no substantial advantage thus far to the former, is already familiar. And now the powerful and warlike Ashantees, having made war upon the Fantees, who inhabit the Anglo-African possessions, and are therefore under English protection, England is necessarily drawn into war to retake and defend her newly-acquired colonies, which the Ashantees are now holding up to Cape Coast and Elmina. Worse than this, the Elminans have proved traitors to the English, and have been furnishing the victorious Ashantees with arms, ammunition, provisions, and contraband of war. In order to teach both Ashantees and Elminans their proper duty, the town of Elmina, a place of 10,000 people, has been utterly destroyed by the English gunboats, and with its destruction vanishes the prospect of a great commercial capital on the west coast. In addition to this the British forces, which are very small, have 30,000 Fantees upon their hands, who have been driven from their homes by the Ashantees, and whom they are bound to feed and protect. The supply vessel sent out by the English Government was stranded upon a reef and lost. Meanwhile food and water are scarce, and, in addition to the diseases peculiar to the coast, small-pox and dysentery of a very malignant type have set in, both among the natives and the Europeans. The Ashantees, headed by their King, are making rapid progress in subjugating the English possessions, and the outlook is considered a very unpromising one at the British Foreign Office. The well-laid scheme of the Anglo-Dutch diplomats has gone all awry. Instead of the great commercial and territorial advantages which England and Holland expected to secure, both nations have got a war upon their hands. In the one case, the Atchinese have prosecuted it with such vigor that the Dutch have been compelled to ask a truce, and the Atchinese have improved the time by asking the assistance of the Sublime Porte, under whose jurisdiction they claim to be. In the other, the Ashantees have driven out their immediate enemies, the Fantees, have repulsed the English once, and forced them to destroy the most important town in their possessions. What the Ashantees fail to perform, the African pestilences seem likely to finish. It is rather a curious coincidence that, where both nations expected so much to result from their bargain, both have found themselves with a very ugly war on their hands and no prospect of a settlement.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The New York *Times* is again requested to recover its property in an editorial article entitled: "The Republican Party, Its Position and Prospects." The Vandalia (Ill.) *Union* and the Manhattan (Kan.) *Nationalist* are among the latest to copy the article and credit it to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

—The Ackley (Iowa) *Independent* is disturbed because THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has had no editorial article on the testimony of John T. Drew respecting Oakes Ames' check to "S. C., or bearer, $1,200." Several other papers have been even more disturbed because it had such an article.

—The fact that THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE heartily approves the eighth (the bolter-stimulating) resolution in the Iowa Republican platform is proof that it is, as we have characterized it, "mischievous." THE TRIBUNE says the resolution "practically abolished all party obligations." THE TRIBUNE, therefore, having for its chief end the overthrow of the Republican party, commends the resolution, and in its issue of the 22d devotes nearly a column to a misrepresentation of our position. It says "according to the Muscatine oracle and expounder of the law," Republicans must vote for a defaulter or a convicted criminal if he is the party candidate, and the party's constituted authorities do not direct otherwise, &c., &c. This is a species of bare-faced misrepresentation unworthy of a paper occupying the commanding position of THE TRIBUNE. It knows well enough that no case of the kind imagined by it is at all probable, and that it is, therefore, both foolish and unfair to dwell upon such suppositions.—*Muscatine Journal.*

Not at all probable! Last fall the Republican party in this city nominated one Alderman who had been convicted of bribery, and another who had been indicted but not tried. A few months ago the President of the United States appointed a man who had been impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, convicted and removed from office, to the position of Postmaster of Raleigh, N. C. Perhaps the disease has not spread into Iowa yet, but the last Republican State Convention evidently thought it would, and accordingly took measures to disinfect the party.

—The editor of the Champaign *Union* seems anxious to start a daily paper in Chicago, and is only deterred by the obstacles which he fancies THE TRIBUNE will put in the way of his getting the Associated Press dispatches. We hope he will not repress his noble rage on that account. THE TRIBUNE will sign a paper admitting him to membership on easy terms whenever he gets ready to commence operations.

—The Bloomington *Pantagraph* is "in a sweat" because a TRIBUNE reporter made a mistake the other day in copying a resolution of the Washingtonian Home—writing the word *Times* instead of *Inter-Ocean*. A very little thing sometimes stirs up a great excitement in a country newspaper-office.

—The Canton (Ill.) *Register*, home organ of Mr. Granville Barrere, salary-grabber elect, says:

The *Ledger* is growling at Mr. Barrere, the member from this district, because he is the recipient of the salary which has been voted to members of Congress. It charges him with not having performed one day's service for the salary he has received. That's all the *Ledger* knows about it. Mr. Barrere has performed several days' service in the matter of his office, and there is scarcely a day passes but what he is called upon to perform some duty connected with his office.

—The truth is, the discussion of this whole matter of pay by Congressmen themselves has never had any seriousness. Not more than half-a-dozen of them have felt at all earnestly about it. In the minds of the most conscientious of them, with few exceptions, the subject has been considered in the light of policy rather than morality. They have considered always the effect upon the popular vote, never the effect upon the popular conscience or upon the standard of public morality. Their arguments have been full of sophistries, and all their reasoning fallacious. The popular sense has applied the moral test to the transaction, but the law-makers have not been able to comprehend it. Nothing will bring them to it but persistent agitation.—*New York Tribune.*

—The poorest and meanest demagoguery of which we have heard is the proposition to repeal the law increasing the salaries of Congressmen, leaving the back-pay grabbers with their booty and the President with his doubled-up salary. There are Republican politicians so opaque as to presume the people will understand this dastardly attempt at public deception.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—A leading Republican paper at the West makes this valuable contribution to political history: "The *Republican* labors to show that the President ought to have vetoed the Salary bill. Why didn't the Democratic members and Senators veto it before it went to the President? They had the power to do it; *but the truth is, it was a scheme of their own origin and contrivance.*" Indeed!—*Springfield Republican.*

—The Milwaukee *News*, organ of the Democratic party in Wisconsin, keeps up a constant fire against Matt Carpenter and all the Republicans who grabbed, but carefully shields Eldredge, who was on a par with Matt in the same disgraceful, infamous steal.—*Fond du Lac Commonwealth.*

—This is not a party matter, as between Democrats and Republicans, and cannot be made so, because one is as deep in the mud as the other is in the mire. But it is a direct issue between the people and a class of aristocratic politicians—an issue between the people and a set of men who have been in office so long that they have lost their sympathy for the people.—*Princeton (Ill.) Tribune.*

—Grant has been importuned by all sorts of Republicans, in all sorts of ways, to save the party by returning to the Public Treasury the extra pay he has thus far received, and publicly announcing his determination to receive no more of it. But that, he says, he won't and can't do, because, knowing nearly a year ago that the Salary bill was going to be put through Congress during its closing hours, he shaped his affairs at that time with reference to his prospective increase of salary. A movement was started a short time ago to raise $100,000 for him by private subscription, it being understood that he would, upon the receipt of that sum, refund his extra salary, repudiate the Salary bill and co-operate with the clique that proposes to endeavor to deodorize the Republican party by organizing the House next winter without giving the Chairmanship of any committee to Butler or any of the Credit Mobilier men. But thus far little has been subscribed toward the Grant fund, and those engaged in raising it have met with so many rebuffs that the project has been practically abandoned.—*Allentown (Pa.) Democrat.*

—We have been rather curious to see which of the New England organs would lead off. It is the New London *Telegram*. In a column article, this lively little exponent of true loyalty argues that the third term is right in the line of consistent civil service reform; that it does not involve the slightest danger to the liberties of the people or to Republican institutions; that the talk about "Caesarism" is unintelligent and pointless.—*Springfield Republican.*

—Theory, remonstrance, resolutions, and elections will have no effect to check and destroy the Caesarism of the times. It may be plucked up by the roots, by an uprising of the people, but the usual remedies will have no more effect than rose-water in an epidemic.—*Grand Rapids (Mich.) Democrat.*

—Between the corrupting class, the dependent class, and the indifference of the people who are unwilling to believe in the approach of danger, all may be lost. The symptoms of a general awakening at the West are more encouraging than anything that has yet attracted the public attention. If this timely movement is to proceed as it has begun, corruption and centralization will have to give way, and the compliant class that waits upon power for reward will cease to furnish the buttress for a threatened absolutism.—*Boston Post.*

—Who among us can help feeling the kindlings of the intensest wrath and indignation against such wickedness? Men may arrogate to themselves that they will still be permitted to proceed in their perdition-bound and ungodly course against the unsuspecting people of the best Government in the world; but election-day cometh—it shall declare the result! O, how hot it will be for the politicians!—*John Dralion, of Mills County, Iowa.*

—It is all nonsense, gentlemen farmers, this idea of accomplishing any results by clinging to old party ties. The thongs of the monopolists are on both the old parties, and there is no hope of liberation from the slavery under which the farmers now groan save in a political revolution!—*Maquoketa (Iowa) Sentinel.*

—Stand aside, politicians,—you little gnats and worms,—or the farmers will step on you and kill you! The farmers will crush the very life out of any party or any politician who hinders the car of reform! With corn at a quarter a bushel, you may as well play with an elephant as with a farmer.—*Danville (Ill.) Times.*

Some have tried to laugh away the uprising of the people which is organizing the farmers everywhere. It can't be done. The *Times* is right, and those politicians will be safest who hide themselves. Hunger has set the people thinking.—*Jonesboro (Ill.) Gazette.*

—The Republican party can only be overthrown by one more radical than itself; a party claiming to make some new advance beyond the position held by the Republicans. It will then be for the people to decide whether the Republicans have gone far enough, or whether a still more radical policy is desirable. So far radicalism has beaten every time during the last 100 years. Successful radical parties have invariably become conservative, when, after long intervals, new parties have been organized to enforce radical views, and it is not impossible that in a few years the Republican may be recognized as the conservative party, and a new party may be trying to jump over it into power by carrying some scheme of equalization far in advance of anything the Republican party has undertaken.—*Buffalo Express.*

—There seems to be a growing idea that an Anti-Monopolist Convention for national purposes ought to be held, within a few months, somewhere in the Northwest. Chicago is suggested by many papers of many States. The movement is not yet definite enough to do such a thing, but it will so develop that such a Convention will be held, and, when it is held, there will be need of the moneyed monopolists to tremble for their skins. Chicago would be a proper place.—*Aledo (Ill.) Banner.*

—The Chicago *Journal* copies an article from the Freeport *Journal*, in which, among other falsehoods and nonsense, it is stated that—

Very recently the Democratic State Central Committee of Illinois held a secret session to determine this important matter, and the plan adopted was to capture in some way the farmers' movement, and the result was the issuing of a "secret circular" of instructions to the local Democratic committees.

One of the editors of this paper, and the writer "of these few lines," is a member of the Democratic State Central Committee of Illinois, and he takes this occasion to inform the two *Journals*, of Chicago and Freeport, that the Democratic State Central Committee of Illinois has held no meeting "very recently," or at any time during the year 1873, and issued no circular of any sort; and that if any such document is in circulation it is a forgery.—*Rock Island (Ill.) Argus.*

THE COURT-HOUSE PLANS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Among the peculiar features of the interview between myself, Otto Matz, and Ald. Bailey, was an expression used by the latter, in which he urged upon Matz the necessity and importance of attending to "that matter" and seeing "those parties" that evening; to which Matz replied, that he had an engagement at [illegible] o'clock, but before he could with prudence proceed to effect the consummation of the scheme, he said it was necessary for him to receive the approbation and assistance of some other parties whose names did not transpire on that occasion. I cannot venture to hazard any decisive conjecture as to who they were, although I am inclined to the opinion that they must be in some way connected with the plans. While engaged upon the subject, I feel myself impelled to notice a remark made by Mr. Matz in relation to the North Side Criminal Court, in which he greatly reprobated Theodore Karls for his ill-advised participation in the competition by which he split up the German vote, and thereby forced Matz to lose the job. Karls and some others had left our company about ten minutes previously. I suggested to Mr. Matz, as I was disinterested, that he might resort to some means by which he could buy Karls off, and spare him the humiliation of a second defeat, and the next intimation I had of the practical application of my suggestion was the appointment of Karls as architect of the Jefferson Insane Asylum, and his subsequent withdrawal from the competition. In leaning towards the supposition that Karls was influenced in Matz's favor, I cannot escape the conclusion that it was done with Ald. Bailey's cognizance and co-operation, for he overheard part of the conversation between Matz and I, and he even pledged me his word and honor that he would furnish me with a pass to Kentucky Block (as non-competing architects were excluded), so that I might avail myself of the advantages of seeing the latent grandeur of Matz's plan, and with a description of it for the papers, in order to influence public opinion in its favor. Indeed, it appears from Bailey's own admissions, with his ambition expanding with his circumstances, that he labored a good deal under the pretended weight and magnitude of some secret in connection with the adoption of Matz's plan, and a striking coincidence is found to exist, not only in the unvaried and general sentiments, but in the language and expressions used by Bailey on that occasion, and it seems impossible that such a perfect similitude could exist without his identity with the combination by whom Matz's plan was adopted. I cannot help inferring from the tone of the conversation used by Matz (for Matz said that the Irish ought to adopt his plan as he lost the North Side job) that in the event of his plan being adopted, Mike B. Bailey would figure in the history of Chicago as Garvey, the plasterer, did in the history of New York, for Matz promised him the contract in my presence if his plan was adopted. I do not mean to repeat every word that Bailey uttered in connection with the lobbying for the favored plan, still less is it my intention to deny myself the privilege of being persuaded that a desire to promote his own interests must have impelled him to advance beyond the limits of a moderate and disinterested policy as a member of the Common Council of Chicago. Nor does his conduct in the matter less forcibly display that want of power and independence of character which a public officer ought to show in the discharge of his duty. He is now in equilibrium between a crisis he ought to have foreseen, but for which he has made no provision, but a compromise by which he has sullied the character of the American people.

JOHN CLIFFORD, Architect.

CHICAGO, July 27, 1873.

A LAWLESS GANG.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As there has been a great deal said about the thieves and rowdies that infest the part of the city west of Halsted and south of Harrison street, I do not know that it will do any good for me to say any more; but I wish to speak of one place in particular, and that is the corner of Polk and Morgan streets. There is a crowd of thieves and loafers around there day and night, insulting every lady that passes, be she young or old. My daughters have been insulted there so much that they are afraid to pass the locality. At night the roughs go prowling around, breaking into stores and houses, taking everything they can get hold of. There is a row or a fight among them almost every night; but they are never arrested, for there is never a policemen to be seen around when he is needed. I for one think it would be well for the Superintendent of Police to detail an officer to watch that corner a little, as we are not safe the way things are at present, and it is getting worse all the time.

A SUFFERER.

CHICAGO, July 26, 1873.

FIRE AT WAUKEGAN.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., July 26, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

A fire broke out here a little after 9 o'clock last evening, in the pump manufactory of John [illegible] Powell, and entirely consumed the building and contents. The fire-engines were comparatively useless, and nothing but the persistent efforts of the citizens prevented the loss of the adjoining buildings. Loss, $12,000 to $15,000; no insurance.

WHY COL. JUSSEN WASN'T CONFIRMED

Was the Crown Prince of Prussia Poisoned by Jesuits?

Opinions of the German Press.

Jussen and the Catholics.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Will you allow a short statement of the position of Catholics as regards Mr. Jussen's appointment on the School Board? Mr. Jussen flatters his wounded vanity by ascribing his defeat to the fact of his belief in Bismarck's policy towards the Church; and, in his article in the *Freie Presse* translated in your columns the last week, he attempts to play the role of a martyr to Rome. The *Times* stupidly or intentionally repeats the error, although corrected, and adds a second one of its own: that Bluthardt was elected in the place of Jussen. It thereupon cackles over the presumed discomfiture of Catholics, because, forsooth, Bluthardt is as much of an infidel as Jussen.

So he may be, as well as other gentlemen that were nominated and confirmed. He and they have a right to their views, and a right that such views should be represented on a School Board like ours, representing a population of so many nationalities and religious views. But they have not publicly insulted us. Catholics also have a right that their religion—the religion of at least one-fourth our population—should be represented. Mr. Jussen was nominated to take the place of a Catholic; but that was not the reason of his defeat. Catholics do not claim or ask for their proportionate representation.

Mr. Jussen, by his vile slanders against our clergy, has insulted and outraged our feelings, and his daily abuse of Catholic clergy in the *Freie Presse* show that he is a monomaniac on that subject, and needs only the opportunity to put his fanatical and intolerant views into effect. We feel as personal insults his published charges accusing our clergy of the vilest crimes.

All we ask is, that fair-minded non-Catholics shall be appointed in the place of Catholics, instead of intolerant bigots. CATHOLIC.

Translated from the Chicago Union.

A TEMPEST IN A TEAPOT.

We regret that the nomination of Mr. Jussen to the Board of Education was rejected by the Council; but to make so great an ado about so trivial a circumstance, and to attempt to prove by it that "Rome is governing Chicago," that "The Catholics are concocting a scheme to capture the public schools," and that the time has come to sound the alarm in order to warn the people of the danger of being swallowed up by the Jesuits, is simply childish, and hardly suitable in the present state of affairs, when an "Evangelical" warfare is so persistently carried on against those of other beliefs.

The people of this Republic must watch the handling of its public schools with jealous eyes in order that its system may be protected against all clerical interference. Have the people, then, fulfilled their sacred duty in this respect? Have they not, on the contrary, indorsed the steady encroachment of "Plymouth Rock" upon the public institutions of learning, opening its doors to pietism, through which the tender heart of our youth is being corrupted?

Was it the Jesuits, or Catholics in general, who made the demand to have "God" inserted in the Constitution of this country, for the purpose of transforming our popular institutions into a clerical State? When Catholics are reproached for this demand to have the school funds equally divided, it would be well to inquire into the reason of such a request. Is it not because the Puritans insist that the book of a religious sect, the Protestant Bible, be introduced and kept in our public schools as a text-book?

The dogmas of the Catholic Church forbid its youth the reading of that book. The Catholics insist that, in those schools for whose support they are taxed alike with their Puritan fellow-citizens, no religious instruction shall be given, or, if it is, that they be not compelled to pay for it, but that they may be allowed to make such use of it as they see fit. What is good for the Puritan is as good for the Catholics.

It is clear to every unprejudiced mind that the dangers which threaten us from "Rome" are exceedingly small in comparison with those of "Plymouth Rock" which have already broken in upon us; and that, for us Germans more especially, it would be much more necessary to present an unbroken front to the latter, our common enemy, than to waste our strength, a la Don Quixote, upon mere windmills. It is evident that Mr. Jussen had the indisputable right, in his correspondence from Germany, to upbraid the Jesuits, and to take side with Bismarck in the contest now going on in the Fatherland for the division of the State from the Church. But when, in his letters, he gives greater publicity to ridiculous stories of crime said to have been committed by Catholic priests, in order to tickle the sensation-loving palate of the Yankees, he must not complain if those members of the City Council who have taken offense against his letters voted against his confirmation to the School Board.

We cannot discover in this vote the evidence that "Rome" is governing Chicago, and neither are we nor Mr. Jussen justified in deriving from it the conclusion that the Catholics are "stretching out their arms" to clutch our public schools, because the office for which he was nominated was accidentally that of a member of the Board of Education; and we are convinced that had Mr. Jussen been nominated by the Mayor to the office of Police Commissioner, the Board of Health, or as Fish-Inspector, his fate in the City Council would have been precisely the same as it was. All this, as we said, is merely a tempest in a tea-pot.

Translated from the Illinois Staats-Zeitung of July 26.

THE FIGHT AGAINST PURITANS AND KNOW-NOTHINGS.

It is well known that the Nationalistic, Puritanical party, which now tries to crystallize under the deceptive name of the "Law-and-Order party," will be defeated at the polls at the November election, if they do not succeed in creating a division in the ranks of their opponents.

They have tried this already in vain, by using some contemptible men as tools among the Germans. But now they resort to very desperate means in order to divide their German and non-German opponents. The plan seems to have been hatched in the fertile brain of Storey, of the Chicago *Times*, and is nothing less than to create a bitter enmity between the Protestant and Catholic opponents of Puritanism.

A welcome pretext was furnished to the scandal-monger of the *Times* by a recent vote in the Common Council. A large majority of the Council refused to confirm one of Mayor Medill's nominations for the Board of Education. The refusal to confirm was depicted by the *Times* as a terrible Romish conspiracy; the Chicago Council, in the opinion of that paper, was subservient to Rome, and it was alleged that the gentleman in question was not confirmed because he had opposed the encroachments of the Roman Catholic Church.

We do not know the motives of the different Aldermen who refused to confirm this nomination. It was stated at first that some of them had refused to confirm because the nominee, in his correspondence to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, had defended the recent measures of the German Empire and of Prussia against the Jesuits. But several of the Aldermen have assured us that it was perfectly immaterial to them what the gentleman in question saw fit to think about the religious troubles in Germany, but that he had made himself many enemies by suggesting in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE that the illness of the Crown-Prince of Prussia was caused by poison administered to him, during his sojourn at the Court of Dresden, by Catholics.

This idle talk about the poisoning of the Crown-Prince by Catholics is just as nonsensical as the other talk, started at the same time, that he was poisoned out of jealousy by a former mistress, a flower-girl. His disease, as is well known, is a liver-complaint, from which he has suffered for a long time, and for the cure of which he was just visiting the waters of Carlsbad when the Franco-German war broke out. It was quite natural that the assertion made by the gentleman in question should embitter many Catholics against him. And, as we are assured by well-informed persons, his defeat is mainly attributable to this feeling, which has in no wise any principal or confessional bearing.

But what did the desperate Know-Nothing rabble of Mr. Storey do? Out of this most insignificant occurrence, which the Common Council would have better avoided, they manufacture a terrible onslaught of Catholicism and Jesuitism on our system of free schools, and proclaim it as a triumph of Rome. The scandal-loving German paper, which is but an imitation of the *Times*, and just as stupid as it is mean, goes even further to execute the orders of the Temperance Bureau, and publishes the lie, that the gentleman in question had not been confirmed because he was not a Catholic in good standing. The utter meanness of the diabolical attempt begun by the *Times*, and continued by the miserable German tool of the Temperance Bureau, to sow the germs of confessional strife among the opponents of Puritanism and Know-Nothingism, can only be rightly judged by the following facts: On the same evening in which the Council rejected the nomination of the gentleman in question for personal reasons, they confirmed the nomination of four gentlemen as members of the Board of Education, each of whom would strenuously oppose any attempt to break down or remodel our system of public schools in the interest of Catholicism. The four members confirmed by the Council—Messrs. Wilce, Oleson, Richberg, and Dr. Bluthardt—are not Catholics, and we are sorry to say that Messrs. Wilce and Oleson even have a leaning toward Puritanism; the two Germans—Richberg and Bluthardt—were educated as Protestants, and, by their toleration and liberality, would oppose every attempt of a Church to destroy the non-confessional character of our free-school system. The Catholics in the Council, too, voted readily for the confirmation of these four Protestants, although, in spite of the large number of Catholics in Chicago, there is only one Catholic in good standing (Mr. Goggin) among the fifteen members, while thirteen of them are Protestants.

Instead of deserving to be blamed for intolerance, the Catholic members of the Common Council, by their votes on the nominations for the School Board, have shown a great deal of liberality, and even of self-abnegation.

It is well known that the *Illinois Staats Zeitung* strictly adheres to the American-Republican system of perfect separation of Church and State. We shall oppose a Church only whenever this Church goes beyond its legitimate sphere. In case the Catholic Church should try such encroachments, we should oppose it with the utmost energy and boldness. But it is not Catholicism—very tolerant, as the votes in the Council show—which tries to encroach upon civil and personal liberty, but it is quite a different religious sect, which tries its hand at such experiments, as the present Sunday tyranny is very apt to prove.

Indeed, the prospects of Puritanism and Know-Nothingism in Chicago must be desperate when a fellow like Storey, so deeply skilled in every political villainy, in his endeavors to fight the friends of liberty, hits upon such stupid means as we described above.

But the *Times*, to a certain extent, acts at least honestly; it does not deny its intention to trample on the "Dutchmen," and confesses that it will use all means to accomplish its purpose.

But he who professes to be with the Germans, and against Know-Nothingism and Puritanism, and still approves of the course of the *Times*, is either a blockhead or a scoundrel. If he does not see or perceive that the opponents of Puritanism will be politically annihilated at the ballot-box *without* the vote of Catholics, he is a blockhead. But if he, knowing all this very well, tries to disturb the indispensable confessional peace among the opponents of Puritanism and Nativism for paltry reasons, he is a scoundrel and traitor.

Up to this time, the howl of the *Times* and its German imitation, to use an esthetical phrase of the *Union*, has been nothing but a "tempest in a teapot," or, to use unesthetical but plain language, "a storm in a hog-pen." It can only become dangerous if it should be permitted to leave its present dirty locality. This might perhaps be possible if the people were not warned in time, and the *facts* in the case were not plainly laid before them. We have fulfilled this duty by this article.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

The New York Agricultural Editorial Party Leave New York—Salt-Marshes—New Jersey—Pennsylvania—Washington and the Department of Agriculture—To Harper's Ferry—Old John Brown—The Shenandoah Valley—Over the Blue Ridge—The Country—Western Virginia—A Country of Coal, Iron, and Salt—The New River—The Kanawha Salt-Works—A New City—A Night-Ride on the Ohio.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

MY SUMMER-TOUR.

JERSEY CITY, July 15.—At 7:30 a. m., the New York agricultural editorial party left this city for an extended tour through the Middle and Western States, as far as Salt Lake. They number twenty-two gentlemen and six ladies. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company gave them a special train, with observation and dining cars attached.

THE SALT-MARSHES

are the first thing to attract attention. To see people cutting marsh-hay when the tide makes things a trifle moist, is a novelty to a Western man. There is a decided difference between this kind of hay and this kind of land, and the slough hay and the sloughs of the West. The latter may be drained; but the only way in which the former is made available is to fill them up, and this is what the railroad companies are doing, in order to get plenty of depot-ground, and solid land for the residences of their employes. In time, thousands of acres of these low, sandy marshes will be solid streets, containing long rows of buildings. Commerce has her needs, and she builds at the points of distribution for the world's goods.

NEW JERSEY.

The general contour of the south part of New Jersey is quite similar to that of the Grand Prairie. There are no hills, and the surface is gently undulating. The soil is sandy, and of little apparent value for farming; and just now the whole State is suffering with a severe drought. A little rye and some oats are sown, while garden-vegetables, fruit, and milk, for the city market, are the chief staples. An immense sum is spent annually by the farmers of this State for manures and commercial fertilizers; but at this time these avail but a trifle, for the drought is having its own way, and the truck-growers and farmers of New Jersey are sad.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY

have a double track of steel-rails, and are putting up large depots for the storage of Western grain at all points of demand along the line of their road, besides at the terminus at Jersey City, and of late are largely increasing their rolling stock. The road is most admirably managed, and, as the country is nearly level and devoid of hills, great speed and heavy trains are the order of the day. The 27 miles before reaching Ironton were made in 30 minutes,—a pretty good rate of traveling to enable one very thoroughly to study the country.

AFTER PASSING INTO PENNSYLVANIA,

the soil is less sandy, the farms are larger, and the country becomes more rolling. The big Dutch barns, the whitewashed fences and farm-buildings, give the farms a thrifty appearance. Chester and Lancaster Counties are said to be the best counties in the State, and they are certainly samples of good culture; but the drought is making serious inroads on the grass and spring crops, though the crop of winter wheat, which is just in shock, is very fine. The wheat crop is the main one of this part of the State, though grazing occupies the next position. The fields are much larger than the average of New York farms, and we see neither Canada thistles nor daisies in the field. As we proceed toward Baltimore, the land becomes more broken, and in some places hilly.

WE PASS UNDER,

not through, Baltimore. The tunnel under the city is two miles long, and cost $4,000,000; but it is a most valuable investment, especially for the freight traffic, which meets with no delay whatever.

An hour in Washington served to give us a birdseye view of the city. Two or three of the clerks from

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

met us at the depot, and one of them and his wife joined our party, on the usual 30-day leave of absence, the Honorable Commission refusing to extend the time for the entire trip. The fact is, the Commissioner is an old fossil, and the entire agricultural press have been endeavoring for a long time to have his place supplied with some active young man who is imbued with the spirit of agricultural progress; but there is little hope so long as members of Congress make politics, instead of the true interests of their country, their study. The monthly crop reports are now sent to one county farmers' club, and one other club in each county. This gives to Illinois about 200 copies, while the politicians get the remainder. The Department of Agriculture, with its dry-nursing, is of no particular value to the industries of the Republic.

We left the city by the newly-constructed Washington & Potomac Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Road to Harper's Ferry.

THE DROUGHT

has made its mark through the whole distance, and some million bushels of Western corn will be required to make up the shortness of the hay-crop between this point and New York. The Pennsylvania Central Railroad hauls an immense quantity of Western products to the sea-board, and is making greater efforts than ever for the lion's share of Western trade and Western travel.

For some distance out of Washington we pass over a scrub-pine plain, of apparently little value beyond that of growing early vegetables, but, as we near

HARPER'S FERRY,

the land contains more clay, and the farms look more inviting. For some distance we wind along the Valley of the Potomac, in company with the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal. Our arrival at the Ferry was too late to see more than the outlines of the hills of blue trap and Silurian shales that wall in the Upper Potomac and Shenandoah, that here meet and flow on together as the Potomac.

WEDNESDAY, July 16.—The sun had scarcely lightened up the valley when the party were astir, and, under the guidance of several of the citizens, they were climbing the hills,—some after botanical specimens, some for bugs, but the greater number sight-seeing. The history of

JOHN BROWN'S RAID,

and the scenes of his exploits, were pointed out by those who were personally familiar with them. One gentleman assured us that Gov. Wise hired John Brown to come here in order to have cause for secession, and that he was most ignominiously betrayed by the Yankee schoolmaster and others. But others claim that his plans were well-laid, and would have carried but for the tardiness of his co-conspirators, which shipwrecked the whole plan. When we look at this as a stronghold that a few men could defend, and from which they could sally into the richest part of Virginia, over a solid turnpike road for a hundred miles, we must concede that the place, if not the time, was well-chosen.

These rivers are cut through a narrow gorge in the rock, fully 500 feet deep. The Chesapeake & Ohio Canal is cut in the rock along the east side of the Potomac, while our route lies southwesterly, up the Shenandoah Valley for 120 miles to Staunton, while the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad continues towards the Ohio. After looking at the hills, I strolled for half-a-mile's walk, up the Potomac, along the foundations of the old armory. Such

A SPLENDID WATER-POWER

as this now idle is a matter of surprise. The foundation-walls all stand, and the overshot water-wheels are rotting down in the pits, where they once aided the busy workers "in the time of peace to prepare for war." The dam on the Potomac, built of solid blocks of this blue trap, and held together with copper bolts, is yet in good condition, as is the canal that once led the water to the busy wheels. The valley is but a gorge, and the workmen had to build against the steep hillsides, or along the narrow path that leads up the Shenandoah. The whole picture is wild and romantic in the extreme, as well as being filled with stirring events in our history. The water-power is too tempting to long remain idle, and ere long the busy workers will come back to repeople the valley, not perhaps for the manufacture of arms, but for articles of use and beauty.

The botanists came back loaded with plants, and old Daily Life, of the *Rural New-Yorker*, had a store of bugs, while Tim Bunker had decided upon the best point from which to stock the river with fish, and the artists had not been idle with their pencils. The ladies had an excellent appetite for breakfast, for they had ascended to the top of Jefferson Rock, and had seen the sun come up from behind the hills of the Potomac.

At 8 o'clock the special train started on its mission up

THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY,

by the Baltimore & Ohio and the Virginia Midland Railroads to Harrisonburg. Many citizens of Winchester, Strausburg, and other points, including officers of the road, accompanied the party, and among these were several Rebel-officers, who pointed out the places of interest during the Rebellion. In our party were two officers of the Federal army, who had spent nearly the whole period of the war in Virginia, beginning with Bull Run and ending at the last fight at Waynesboro, at the head of the valley. They were in the rout at New Market, where Sheridan turned them back to Mechanicsville and won the day. "The ride" was fourteen miles from Winchester over the solid turnpike that leads from Harper's Ferry up the valley, and from that point for six miles the day was hotly contested. All of this was recounted, and point after point was shown, as the train rolled along at an easy rate.

The hills and outcropping rock are of Silurian limestone, in many places quite plenty. It makes an excellent building stone, and is being quarried at several points.

Charlestown, where Old John Brown was executed, is a beautiful village in this charming valley, whose mild climate and rich soil make it one of the best agricultural districts in the world. To our left rise the mountains of the Appalachian chain, with the Blue Ridge in the distance.

At Harrisonburg we take stage to Staunton, 25 miles further south. Three stages are filled with our party and their baggage. I have called this

A SOLID TURNPIKE,

for it is such, and so solid that, during the war, a large number of engines were stolen from the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and hauled with teams on this road from Strausburg, on their own wheels, and not a dent made in the turnpike, which is made of this Silurian limestone, that had been broken fine for the making of the road-bed. No wonder that this valley was so vigorously defended, for it was the great granary of the Rebellion,—a valley 120 miles long and 30 broad, probably the best wheat district in the States, if not in the world. It is the wheat of this valley that has given such a value to the flour of Baltimore and Richmond.

All points east of the mountains have suffered with the drought; yet here the wheat and hay crops are good, while the pasturage and spring crops have suffered.

We see a few fine orchards, and now and then a farmstead, with its trees and lawn, that give unmistakable signs of wealth and taste; but the majority of farms show little taste for fruit-culture or the adornment of home.

We are in that middle climate that is said to be above the miasmatic level, as a doctor told us at New Market. At least it lies between the extremes, and is shut in from the east and the west winds. Wherever we saw a peach, an apricot, a pear, an apple, or a quince, the tree was loaded with fruit, and the vines appear to need little care. A distinguished horticulturist, one of the party, exclaimed, "What a

PARADISE FOR THE FRUIT-GROWER!

Why, in the name of Providence, don't these people plant orchards? Such a soil and such a genial climate ought not to be thus trifled with."

From Staunton we took the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad to Charlottesville, where we remained over night; in fact, this part of the trip was made after nightfall, being a distance of 40 miles, and passing over the Blue Ridge at Afton.

At an early hour, July 17, we leave Charlottesville, the seat of the Lee-Washington College, which we had no time to visit, and retraced our steps to the summit of the Blue Ridge, at Afton, for breakfast. We passed through a tunnel seven-eighths of a mile long, that occupied seven years in building, and cost over

A MILLION OF DOLLARS.

The road was first constructed over the mountain at a grade of 300 feet per mile, but, under the new management, the grade is 70 feet in one place, and not to exceed 35 feet in any other point of the road from Richmond to the Ohio at Huntingdon.

The average Virginian uses few vegetables, and we had a breakfast of broiled spring chickens, hot rolls, corn-bread, hot waffles, and coffee; and yet this breakfast had been ordered for more than a week. At Harper's Ferry we had wild blackberries and whortleberries for supper and breakfast; and here, in the mountains, where the bushes were bending with blackberries, and where the potato is comparatively at home, no attention was paid to them.

At Charlottesville an observation-car was attached to our special train, that is to go through to the Ohio River. Near the base of the mountain we have pure, soft water, coming out of the St. Peter's or Potsdam sandstone. We stop an hour at Staunton, the centre of business near the head of the valley. For here we begin to enter the range of mountains in West Virginia. I should have stated that the timber on the Blue Ridge is chiefly chestnut and oak, of the valuable deciduous trees, and pitch-pine and red cedar among the conifers. While the leading rock in the valley is a hard Silurian limestone, it is no less singular that a lime-dressing to the soil is of great value, and plaster is useful on the clover and lime on red clover are

THE CHIEF FERTILIZERS

for the immense wheat crops that are produced in the valley year after year.

The cultivated farms are held at $30 to $50 per acre, and the uncultivated at from $5 to $20. From all that I could learn, people from all sections of the country are invited to Virginia and West Virginia, and have been cordially welcomed. There is a want of labor in all this region, as is evidenced in the thousands of acres of uncut hay and the unthreshed wheat. The construction of the Midland Road, that runs through this part of the valley, is drawing off the colored laborers, and the farmers must struggle along as best they may. Staunton has about 6,000 inhabitants. The Deaf and Dumb, the Blind, and Insane Asylums are at this point, and there are five female seminaries here, under charge of as many religious denominations.

I asked an old Virginian what were the chief crops before the war. "Well, sir, before the war the

CHIEF CROP WAS POLITICIANS,

and these sowed to the wind and reaped the whirlwind. We planted no orchards and cultivated no garden-vegetables. Now the new-comers are giving us lessons in both. If you see a big barn and a prosperous-looking farm, you may bet a Pennsylvania Dutchman is the owner. Since the war, we have been trying to do something for ourselves. We have had to replace fences and buildings that were destroyed by the armies, and this can only be done as we can raise money from our crops of wheat. We need money to buy teams and stock for our farms, and we would like to sell a part of our land in order to improve the other part."

Soon after leaving Staunton, we enter the

MOUNTAIN-REGION OF WEST VIRGINIA,

a region of immense wealth of iron, coals, salt, valuable timber, of fruit-growing, and with a most genial climate, and picturesque scenery, unrivaled in variety and extent, with mineral springs for the healing of the people.

We pass through Buffalo Gap at an elevation of some 2,000 feet, and look up at Elliott's Knob, that stands 4,450 feet above the sea. Here is a furnace for the making of charcoal iron. We are now going west, while these mountains run south. We are crossing mountain and valley. In one of the latter is the alum springs, at which we stopped some two hours to drink the water, and to climb the hill, 1,000 feet, to see a

MOUNTAIN OF IRON.

Here, at the very top, are rocks of brown hematite iron-ore, that yields 65 per cent of iron; and the next below is manganese, that yields pure Bessemer steel; next below is the red ore, that yields 50 per cent.

At the foot of the hill is a furnace, and the ores are hauled a mile down the mountain-side, with teams, and the whole managed in a very primitive way. A part charcoal and a part splint coal from the Kanawha Valley are used in the smelting, and yet the owner said that it cost only $20 per ton to make the pigs, which he sold in Baltimore for $53 a ton, after paying $16.50 per ton freight, cartage, and commission. He expected to make it for $15 as soon as he could get the expected reduction in cost, and better facilities by drifting and tramways for the hauling of the ores. This Company owned a frontage of 2½ miles of the mountain.

I inquired if he sold cheaper than others in the market in consequence of his advantages. "Not in the least," was his reply. This suggested to me that a few dollars off on the tariff per ton would not put out his fires or ruin his business.

The streams are cut deep in the rock that is here tilted up in all kinds of directions, and some of these little trout-streams are crossed at a dizzy height on wooden trestles; but these are being filled. The filling of the trestle at Lick Run cost $350,000. Culverts are first constructed, and then filled in above. On this road the tunnels aggregate 7 miles, and are cut through limestone, shale, and sandstone. A few of them are arched with brick, but most of them are in the rough rock.

We spent the night at

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

The water of these springs is similar to that of Sharon Springs, in New York. All through this region are mineral springs, for which specific virtues are claimed.

This was once the Saratoga of the South; but, since the war, it has been mainly patronized by the people of the North, Philadelphia sending the largest number of any one point. The charge per day is low, say $3 for ordinary accommodations. The buildings and equipments cost not far from $1,000,000, and, with its hundred cottages, is capable of accommodating an immense number of persons.

I was told that the property will have to change hands, and until then will be run on the present basis. There are 3,000 acres of valley and mountain combined in the property, the springs being in the amphitheatre of the hills. It is a most enchanting place, 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, and under genial skies. I should have taken great pleasure in stopping here a week, but early in the morning we must bid our pleasant host, Gen. Peyton, a hearty good-bye.

To show the effects of the war on the resources of the Southern people, Gen. Peyton told us of a planter who spent his summer at this resort with his family, and brought with him thirteen servants and seventeen horses. He was killed in the war, and his widow works a small farm, and one of his sons is a street-car conductor.

The cottages contain five rooms each, and are located around the grounds on all sides. The meals are taken at the central hotel. Some of our party remained in the dining-hall until 3 a. m., and pronounced the institution more attractive than Saratoga, not in its show of dress, but for the elements that make up a useful summer resort.

JULY 18.—We are now in the

SWEET BRIAR RIVER COUNTRY,

the waters of which flow into the Ohio River. Thus far we have passed over mountains whose rock strata have been tilted up and broken by internal forces; but we now come to mountains that were once elevated plains, out of which mountains have been made by the denuding forces of the rainfall. The summer's showers and the winter's storms and frost have done all this, and thus presented to man one of the most valuable mineral regions of the world. Here are 70 feet of coal in strata one above the other, 65 feet of which is in seams of over 3 feet each; salt water in inexhaustible quantities; and mountains of iron ore that make those of other parts of the country sink into significance.

We follow the Sweet Briar down to the junction of New River, winding among mountains in such a narrow canon that it has required many tunnels and much rock-cutting to hold the train to the side of the mountain. The country is wild and picturesque in the extreme. The road is new, and the country scarcely known to the trapper and hunter until the engineer marked out this new highway to the ocean, and one that is to be

A WINTER OUTLET

for the products of the Illinois prairie. It may be asked, Why not have discovered all this before? Simply because it was waiting the age of railroad-tunnels to make a railroad possible, and without a railroad a great part of these rich minerals would have remained locked up.

THE NEW RIVER

is almost an unbroken canon, whose sides are from 1,000 to 1,500 feet high, and these hills are filled with coal and iron, and perhaps other minerals. The valley is so narrow that it will be difficult to find room for furrows and forges, though the water-power is unlimited, as it can be used ever 40 rods, the whole length of the river. At the mouth of the Gouley River the river loses its name, and from the falls is known as the Kanawha River, and, for 100 miles to the Ohio, is navigable. The valley now broadens to nearly a mile, and is cultivated in farms; and the valley is busy, for the miners are getting out cannel, splint, and bituminous

COAL

as fast as it is possible to find carrying capacity. One hundred and fifty tons of cannel coal is sent daily to New York. This is taken out of the hills, nearly 1,000 feet above the water-level, and loaded into boats and cars. The splint coal is in large demand for the smelting of iron. There is more coal along the two rivers mentioned than in all Pennsylvania, and the iron-masters of that State will soon find a sharp competition, that may worry them worse than the tariff, for that they may be able to manage, but they cannot control the iron-masters who put pig-iron on the market for $20 a ton, and then have a profit left.

The party reached

CHARLESTON,

the capital of West Virginia, having been escorted by Mayor Snyder and a large delegation from the city, who met the party at White Sulphur Springs; and in the evening they met a large party of the citizens at the residence of Col. Walker, editor and proprietor of the *Daily Courier*.

JULY 19.—The party accepted the invitation of Mr. Hale to visit the

KANAWHA SALT-WORKS,

some 7 miles up the river. It was here that Gen. Washington laid his land-warrant to cover a burning spring, and the salt springs that sent their salt-water out with the fresh water. The gas comes up with every new boring, but is soon exhausted. In one case it was used a long time for boiling the salt. The salt is found at all distances from 600 to 900 feet, some wells are deeper, but no additional quantity is found. There is more or less oil in these salt springs, but that and the fresh water are stopped off, and the salt water allowed to flow. The brine is very strong, and the salt is said to be superior, it being used almost exclusively by the Cincinnati pork-packers. So soon as the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad reaches Cincinnati, Central Illinois will make this one of her winter-outlets for her surplus products, and the cars may return filled with salt, pig iron, and cannel and splint coal.

At noon the party left for

HUNTINGDON,

on the Ohio, a distance of 50 miles, where they were received by the citizens and treated to a splendid collation, and driven about the new city,—a city of two years, that is destined to hold an important place in the list of Ohio River cities. There is no question that a large part of the smelting for the iron-region named will be done at this point. Furnaces are already in contemplation for this purpose.

At 6 o'clock the party went on board the steamer Fleetwood, and had a night ride of 150 miles, down the "bright waters of

THE BEAUTIFUL OHIO,"

to the City of Porkopolis; and to-day (Sunday), the 18th, the party is stopping at the Burnet, resting from the labors of the week, which has been a week of hard labor and a week of rich enjoyment, that will make their muscles stronger, and broaden their views for the coming time, when they return to their daily toil.

To-night the party leave for Texas via St. Louis and Sedalia. RURAL.

PERSONAL.

President Grant and family will visit Augusta, Me., about the 5th of August.

Schuyler Colfax, C. M., is announced for an agricultural address at Monticello, Ill., Oct. 3.

It is reported in Iowa papers that B. F. Allen, of Des Moines, has purchased a residence in Chicago, paying therefor $60,000.

Charles Bradlaugh will give his first lecture in America next September. Subject: "The Impeachment of the House of Brunswick."

Nelaton, the distinguished French surgeon, has been seriously ill with heart disease, and but little hope is entertained of his recovery.

It is now stated that Colfax is waiting for Drew to die, so that he can forward a man who saw Drew when Drew saw Ames draw the money on the $1,200 check.

Maj. Harry Gilmor, the Confederate "rough-rider," was one of four candidates for Sheriff, in Baltimore, and got 562 votes out of 14,363 at the Democratic primaries, last week.

Gen. William Vandever, of Dubuque, has started for New Mexico, under his appointment as Indian Inspector, and will go next to Arizona, and be absent four or five months.

John J. Shaw, late of the Merchants' Hotel, St. Paul, has leased the eight or ten acres around Minnehaha Falls, and will erect there a large hotel ready for next summer's trade.

Counselor William F. Howe, of New York, wears a $250 pair of suspenders. They have buckles of gold, engraved with the name of Ned Stokes, from whom they are a present.

George W. Crummy, the leading faro-gambler of St. Paul, was one of the delegates in the recent Minnesota Republican State Convention. Crummy says: "Stick to the good old party and reform it."

Billson, of Duluth, the Washburn candidate for Attorney-General of Minnesota, will be satisfied with the office of United States District Attorney, vice Cash Davis, who smashed the Washburn slate.

A telegram has been received from Jennie Hight announcing her illness at Fort Wayne, Ind., in consequence of which she will be unable to fill her engagement here during Fair week.—*Monmouth (Ill.) Atlas.*

George C. Bates is out with a long communication charging corruption and crime upon the Federal officers of Utah; and the Ogden *Junction* says there is already a terrible shaking among official dry bones over the exposures.

The difficulties heretofore existing between the Trustees of McKendree College, at Lebanon, Ill., and the Rev. Robert Allyn have been compromised, and the Doctor will still retain his position as President of the College.

One act of Mr. Gladstone's, says a London letter, must not be forgotten. He has granted a life pension of $1,500 per annum to Dr. Livingstone, and this meets the approval of all classes of society. He has even antedated the act, so that a year's pension will be due on the 1st of July.

Ex-Gov. Pollock, of Pennsylvania, at the alumni dinner of Lafayette College, at Easton, served as a substitute in making a speech for Mr. John W. Hollenback, one of the College Trustees, for which he said he should charge a lawyer's fee of $1,000, and pay the same into the college treasury. Mr. Hollenback has since handed over the money.

Queen Victoria sent Lady Smith, of Lowestoft, a copy of "Leaves from our Journals in the Highlands," in commemoration of her one-hundredth birthday. The fly-leaf contains the following in the Queen's handwriting: "To Lady Smith, on her one-hundredth birthday, from Victoria R., Balmoral, 1873." Lady Smith was able to write her reply to the Queen.

Death of a Wealthy Catholic Baronet.

From the New York World.

The Roman Catholic Church in England has lately sustained a somewhat serious loss in the person of Sir John Sutton, who joined its ranks some twenty years ago. Sir John was the eldest son of Sir Richard Sutton, a great celebrity in the sporting world, long connected with the Quorn hunt, and likewise notable for his splendid shooting preserves in Norfolk. He had a great income, a large lot of which he derived from house property in London. His estate there included Cambridge House, in Piccadilly, so called from having been long tenanted by Queen Victoria's uncle, the late Duke of Cambridge, who leased it of Sir Richard.

It subsequently became far more famous under its next tenant, Lord Palmerston, who occupied it in his palmiest days of power, when it became, under Lady Palmerston's able auspices, the most *repandu* house in London. When Lord Palmerston died Sir John Sutton leased it to the Naval and Military Club at a rent of £3,000, [illegible] had been paid by Lord Palmerston. At one time there was a rumor that Sir John Sutton had given the ground for the purpose of erecting a grand Roman Catholic Cathedral, which should rear its stately front in about the most central point of fashionable London, where Her Majesty could command a fine view of it from her windows in Buckingham Palace. Sir John had not the faintest taste for any of his father's pursuits, and that old Nimrod used to say that he would give any man £10,000 who would make his eldest son fond of hunting and shooting. Early in life he formed an attachment with a clergyman's daughter, which his father disapproved, and this further estranged father and son. The latter retired to the Continent, embraced Romanism, and spent much of his time at organ-playing, acting in the capacity of organist at a church in Bruges. Dying childless, his title and the entailed estates devolved on his brother, now Sir Richard Sutton, who is eminent as a sporting man, and to whom his father had bequeathed a handsome fortune, which will now be raised to some $250,000 a year.

French Classification of Miracles.

In a communication which the Abbe Hoffmann addresses to the Paris *Univers* for the edification of all pious souls, the miracles of which Alsace-Lorraine is reputed to be the scene are learnedly explained. The writer demonstrates, with the aid of Thomas Aquinas, that there are two kinds of miracles, namely: Miracles of the first and miracles of the second class. The former are exclusively the privilege of God—the latter are worked by his creatures, either angels or demons. The manifestations in Alsace-Lorraine belong to the second class of miracles, and it is still a question whether they are the works of saints or angels. To make them miracles of the first class, they still lack the *sigillum Dei*.

An Amazon.

A Prussian amazon has appeared on the theatre of war in Spain. A Valentia newspaper says: "We have had the pleasure of seeing the Prussian heroine announced, who will, it is said, command a battalion of volunteers against the Carlists. She is well grown, hardly 25 years old, has a rather pretty face, and blonde hair. She wore a long upper garment, long riding trousers, and a Phrygian cap, and carried a cavalry sword. We do not know whether she will remain here or go to Barcelona."

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., July 26, 1873.—The market at Utica City for the week ending July 26 showed more activity than it did last week, and prices were rather better; 13¼c being paid for one fancy factory, and 13c for several others of not quite as good quality. Sales were mostly made, however, at from 12½c to 12¾c, which we quote as the ruling figures. The range of prices was from 11½c to 13¼c. We estimate the offerings at 7,000, and the sale at 6,000 boxes.

Transactions in butter were of little importance, only a limited number of firkins having been sold, and these principally to supply the home demand. We quote prime at from 27c to 29c, and Welch tubs at from 27c to 28c.

At Little Falls, for the week ending July 26, the sales of farm dairies amounted to 708 boxes. These brought from 9½c to 11½c for fair to good, and 11¾c to 12c for prime to fancy, three lots only going at the latter figure.

The market for factories this week was unfluctuating, with brisk sales. In fact, as we expected last week, prices have at last touched bottom.

This, in addition to the increased production of cheese, consequent upon the forward growth of vegetation, promoted by the refreshing rains which have been falling, made the Little Falls market a scene of a very pleasing character. Factory men did not, as usual, hold their cheese so very late on market day before effecting sales, but made their transfers early, and with not one-half the customary dickering with buyers.

We append the following table of leading transactions, by reference to which it will be seen that 26 lots received the highest price—13c, and 12 took 12¾c. Our list contains: Arnold Bros, 50 boxes at 12¾c; Avery & Ives, 100 at 13c; Beecher, 60 at 12c; Bethel, 60 at 12¾c; Brockett's Bridge, 130 at 13c; Brocketts and Foster, 80 at 12¾c; Cayadutta, 124 at 12¾c; Central Valley, 75 at 13c; Charlestown Four Corners, 74 at 12¾c; Cold Brook, 80 at 13c; Cold Creek, 145 at 13c; Cold Spring, 100 at 12¾c; Graham Corners, 130 at 13c; Dairy Hill, 97 at 13c; Eagle, 130 at 12¾c; Ephratah, 104 at 12¾c; Fairfield Asso., 205 at 13c; North Fairfield, 100 at 13c; Old Fairfield, 250 at 13c; Fish Creek, 68 at 13c; Hasenclever, 97 at 13c; Johnstown, 100 at 12¾c; Ladue, 62 at 13c; Lotville, 100 at private terms; Manheim, 168 at 13c; Manheim Centre, 25 at 13c; Manheim Turnpike, 80 at 12¾c; Minaville, 65 at 13c; Middleville, 295 at 13c; Mohawk, 82 at 12¾c; Newport, 95 at 13c; Newville Association, 280 at 13c; Old Stone Church, 100 at 13c; Oppenheim Union, 85 at 12¾c; Palatine Union, 60 at 13¼c; Root, 140 at 13c; Old Salisbury, 140 at 13c; Small's Bush, 32 at 13c; Small's Bush, 60 at 12¾c; A. Smith & Co., 75 at 12¾c; Smith Creek, 150 at 13c; St. Johnsville, 125 at 13c; Stratford & Salisbury, 100 at 12¾c; Top Notch, 100 at 12¾c; White Creek, 150 at 13c; Zimmerman Creek, 12¾c.

The receipts at New York for the week ending Saturday, July 19, were 108,318 boxes, and the exports were 73,341 boxes. Highest price paid for cheese, 13¾c. For the corresponding time last year the receipts were 76,990 boxes, and the exports were 71,296 boxes. Highest price paid for cheese, 11¾c.

The weather continues showery, and pastures now are looking well. Harvesting the hay crop is advancing finely. Many farmers anticipate finishing next week should the weather hold pleasant.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED ....July 26.

Prop Cuba, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Radical, Pentwater, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stm barge Chas. Rietz, Manistee, lumber.
Barge Harmony, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Ithaca, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Barbarian, Oswego, coal.
Schr Ashtabula, Kewaunee, tanbark.
Schr E. Ellenwood, White Lake, lumber.
Stmr Sheboygan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, lumber.
Scow Rowena, White Lake, lumber.
Tug R. Weisel, Racine, towing.
Schr M. C. Cameron, Goderich, salt.
Schr F. M. Knapp, Racine, no cargo.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Barge Inter-Ocean, Buffalo, no cargo.
Barge Argonaut, Buffalo, no cargo.
Schr Speed, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr J. Bean, Jr., Huntington's Pier, lumber.
Scow J. A. Johnson, Saugatuck, wood.
Schr Cuba, Muskegon, lumber.
Stmr J. A. Dix, Ludington, towing.
Scow Louise Strom, Muskegon, slabs.
Schr Minnie Williams, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Kearsarge, Good Harbor, wood.
Schr Emma, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Game Cock, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr St. Paul, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Atalanta, Menominee, lumber.
Scow Sailor Boy, Muskegon, slabs.
Schr R. Winslow, Buffalo, coal.
Scow E. Scoville, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Jenny Lind, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Minnie Slauson, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Warren, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Gem, Saugatuck, slabs.
Schr Mary Booth, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Mariner, Centreville, wood.
Steam-barge New Era, Grand Haven, towing.
Barge Wm. Burn, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge C. F. Allen, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Maine, Ludington, lumber.
Schr J. A. Travis, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Harriet Ann, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Queen of the West, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Ebenezer, Ahnapee, railroad ties.
Schr C. Gordon, St. Joseph, lumber.
Schr Peoria, Manistee, lumber.
Schr W. B. Allen, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Abigail, Willet's Pier, wood.
Schr William Sturges, Escanaba, iron ore.
Schr Milwaukee Belle, South Saamico, lumber.
Schr Topsy, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, lumber.
Schr James C. Harrison, Erie, coal.
Schr Ida, Portage Lake, lumber.
Schr E. M. Davidson, Buffalo, coal.
Schr J. B. Newland, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Minnesota, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Miner, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Driver, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Potomac, Milwaukee, iron-ore.
Schr Beloit, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr Z. G. Simmons, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Kate E. Howard, Portage Lake, lumber.
Schr Madison, White Lake, lumber.
Scow C. C. Butts, Waite Lake, lumber.
Schr Sea Gem, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Col. H. C. Heg, Portage Lake, lumber.
Prop Arizona, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop City of New York, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Prop Plymouth, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Fashion, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Colorado, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Glad Tidings, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Falcon, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Margaret Dall, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, sundries.
Scow Laurel, Duck Lake, lumber.
Stmr M. Groh, Manistee, lumber.
Barge Windsor, Manistee, lumber.
Schr C. Harrison, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Kitty Grant, Saugatuck, lumber.
Schr O. Shaw, Saugatuck, tan bark.
Schr Mary, Grand River, lumber.
Scow Silver Cloud, Holland, wood.
Schr Presto, Ludington, lumber.
Schr A. J. Mowry, Lincoln, lumber.
Stm Bge Annie Laura, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Benton, Wallen's Pier, wood.
Stm Bge M. A. Robertson, Collins' Inlet, lumber.
Schr J. N. Willard, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Conquest, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Seventh Ohio, Muskegon, lumber.
Scow Magdalena, White Lake, lumber.
Prop J. L. Hurd, Lake Superior, sundries.
Schr Florence, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Tri-Color, Holland, staves.
Tug W. B. Minter, Saugatuck, towing.
Schr E. J. McVea, Saugatuck, no cargo.
Steam barge Geo. Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber.
Barge Contest, Muskegon, lumber.
Barge Comet, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Fisher, South Haven, wood.
Schr Black Hawk, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Dawn, White Lake, lumber.
Barge Apprentice Boy, Grand Haven, lumber.
Steam barge H. R. Paine, Grand Haven, towing.
Barge Wyoming, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge City of Erie, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Progress, Holland, wood.
Schr Hero, Holland, wood.
Schr Caledonia, South Haven, wood.
Scow Lawrence, Saugatuck, wood.
Schr Cornelia, Menominee, lumber.
Schr S. M. Forrest, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Pilgrim, Ludington, lumber.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Ludwig's Pier, wood.
Prop S. O. Caldwell, Port Huron, sundries.
Scow Coaster, Lake Harbor, slabs.
Schr Tom Paine, Saugatuck, slabs.

CLEARED ....July 26.

Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, sundries.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, 100 bars iron, 10 brls flour.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 200 green salted hides, 100 dry hides, 20 brls salt.
Schr Gertrude, Dutchman's Mill, 5 brls [illegible], 1 brl beef, 1 brl pork.
Schr Lena Johnson, Port Colborne, 17,128 bu corn.
Schr F. M. Knapp, Buffalo, 26,000 bu corn.
Bark S. V. R. Watson, Buffalo, 33,000 bu corn.
Barge Eldorado, Menominee, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Racine, 30 bdls sheep pelts.
Prop Chas. Rietz, Manistee, 5 brls pork, 5 brls beef, 300 bu oats, 2 tons iron.
Prop Oneida, Buffalo, 30,533 bu corn, 2,200 brls flour, 20 bags oat meal.
Schr G. G. Cooper, Buffalo, 32,809 bu corn.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Schr C. Gordon, St. Joseph, 20 brls salt.
Schr Mary Helen, White Lake, 50 bags feed, and sundries.
Bark City of Painesville, Buffalo, 40,000 bu corn.
Schr James R. Bently, Buffalo, 27,000 bu corn.
Prop Cuba, Buffalo, 48,000 bu corn, 2,000 brls flour, 15 brls oil, 35 bdls pelts.
Schr Lake Michigan, Montreal, 12,383 bu wheat, 500 brls pork, 500 brls oat meal.
Schr Ætna, Port Colborne, 21,580 bu corn.
Schr J. A. Travis, Muskegon, light.

Lake Freights.

Were moderately active, and easier, quotable at 5@5¼c for corn to Buffalo, and 10½c for corn to Kingston. Charters were: To Buffalo—Schr J. R. Bentley, corn at 5¼c; schrs City of Painesville and Oweasco, corn on private terms. To New York, via Buffalo—Props Dean Richmond, B. W. Blanchard, and Colorado, corn and oats, props Fountain City and Plymouth, corn, through. To New England, via Ogdensburg—Props City of New York, corn at 23c. To Kingston—Schr Elvina, corn at 10½c. To Port Colborne—Schr Ætna, corn at 6c. To Erie—Prop Arizona, corn, through. Capacity equal to 212,000 bu corn and 45,000 bu oats.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., July 26.—PASSED UP—Props Gordon, Campbell, East Saginaw, Toledo, Nahant; bark Parana; schrs N. M. Standart, Burton, Portland, O. Raab, Champion, C. H. Walker, Miami, Dundee, George Davis, Glenifer, Enterprise, Washington.

PASSED DOWN—Props Idaho, St. Albans, Alaska, Annie Young, Russia, Java, Annie Craig, Hackett and barge, Vienna and barge; bark E. Jones; schrs Camden, Polly Rogers, American, Hoboken, Amoskeag, Maple Leaf, Sam Flint, Abbie Andrews, E. P. Wade.

WIND—Southwest.

DETROIT, Mich., July 26.—PASSED UP—Prop Winslow; schrs Monterey, Montcalm, P. Fisher, Metropolis, Swallow, Eagle, Wing.

PASSED DOWN—Prop Evergreen City; schrs Senator, Wilbor, Finney, Wood.

WIND—Southeast.

Illinois River and Canal News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, July 26.—The canal-boats Chicago Belle and Montauk arrived from Peru, both loaded with corn, and the stmr Lancaster arrived, towing the canal-boats Hunter and Caroline, from Kingston, both loaded with coal for Chicago; the canal-boats Deerpark and Montana, from Peoria, and the Banner, from Lacon, all light, for LaSalle; and the Genevieve, from Chillicothe, with corn for Chicago. The prop S. P. Carter departed, towing the canal-boat Gold Hunter, with lumber for Peoria; also the prop Illinois, towing the canal-boat Illidore, with lumber for Henry; the canal-boats Genevieve, Montauk, and Chicago Belle, all with corn for Chicago, and the Caroline and Hunter, both with Kingston coal for Chicago, all passed into the canal. The propeller S. P. Carter, towing the canal-boat Gold Hunter, with lumber for Peoria, the Illidore, with lumber for Henry, and the Nautilus, with salt and merchandise for LaSalle, all passed out of the canal. Eight feet nine inches of water on the mitre-sill of Lock 15, and four feet six inches reported on Kickapoo bar. River falling.

CANAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 26.—ARRIVED—Drill, East Morris, 145 tons coal; Onondaga, Morris, 5,800 bu corn; Jennie, Morris, 3,000 bu corn, 2,000 bu oats; A. Woolson, Joliet, 6,000 bu corn; Cayuga, Romeo, 5,500 bu corn; Belle Franco, Morris, 6,000 bu corn; Gen. Sherman, Seneca, 6,000 bu corn; Atlantic, Morris, 5,800 bu corn; Alida, Joliet, 75,000 [illegible] empty barrels; prop Whale, Henry, 3,800 bu corn; Friendship, Henry, 6,450 bu corn; Monarch, Lockport, 2,710 bu corn; Commerce, Ottawa, 5,800 bu corn; D. T. Wright, Morris, 6,130 bu corn; Paramount, LaSalle, 6,000 bu corn.

CLEARED—J. Menard, Ottawa, 13 m lumber; T. Ryburn, Marseilles, 6,917 ft lumber, 30 m shingles, 5 brls salt; Wave, Morris, 62,292 ft lumber; Sunrise, Joliet, 120 m shingles; LeGraux, 73,322 ft lumber, 60 m shingles, 20 m lath, 200 brls salt, 26 brls oil, 1,800 lbs paper; Henry, 30 brls salt; Morris; Elizabeth, Lockport, light; Harriet, Seneca, 1,000 ft lumber.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Midsummer Malaria.

At this season the heat of the sun liberates from the soil, the water, and the filth of cities immense quantities of unwholesome gases, which the strongest can scarcely inhale with impunity, and which develop the most distressing diseases in the weak and feeble. It is, therefore, of paramount importance to invigorate the body in hot weather. Vitalize and strengthen the stomach and the nervous system with at least two doses per day of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and you will be sure to escape the fits of indigestion, attacks of bilious colic, sick headaches, diarrhoeas and dysenteries which are so common at this season. Be prudent. A little care and forecast exercised now may prevent your being prostrated by remittent or intermittent fever, or by chronic bowel or liver complaint, throughout the fall. When vigor is oozing out of every pore under the rays of an almost vertical sun, this genial vegetable tonic supplies to the nervous system an aliment which enables it to withstand the drain.

ON THE BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, DINNER AND SUPPER TABLE,

LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce

IS INDISPENSABLE.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York, Agents for the United States.

DRY GOODS.

LARGE REDUCTION IN Ladies' Fashionable and Seasonable SUITS.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.,

State and Twentieth, and Madison and Market-sts.,

Will offer on Monday, July 28, their entire assortment of Suits, Dresses, &c., at about half price, to close.

Handsome Linen Suits, $5, $8, $10, $12, $15, and $18.

Grass Cloth do, $3.50 to $8.

Silk and Grenadine do, proportionately low. Stuff Suits, $15 up, and a handsome line of Cashmere Mantles and Sacques, without regard to cost. All fashionable and desirable goods.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave until 8 p. m.

For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Spring Lake, Fruitport, Manistee, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 7 p. m.

For St. Joseph, Daily, Sundays excepted, 10 a. m. Saturdays, Boat don't leave until 11 p. m.

For Green Bay Ports, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 p. m. Wednesday's Boat goes to Escanaba.

For Green Bay, Escanaba, &c.

A GOOD TIME FOR AN EXCURSION TRIP.

The Elegant Upper Cabin Steamer,

DE PERE,

Will leave Goodrich's dock, foot of Michigan-av.,

Monday Evening, July 28, at 7 o'cl'k,

Touching at intermediate ports, and connecting at Escanaba with Peninsular Railroad for NEGAUNEE, MARQUETTE, &c. Fare, Meals and Berths included, only $8.

T. G. BUTLIN, Supt.

FOR BUFFALO,

And Intermediate Points.

Western Transportation Company's steamer ONEIDA, Capt. Drake, leaves dock foot of North Dearborn-st., Saturday, July 26, at 7 p. m.

Western Transportation Company's steamer FOUNTAIN CITY, Capt. Gibson, will leave dock foot of North Dearborn-st., Tuesday, July 29, at 7 p. m.

Union Line steamer TOLEDO, Capt. Pratt, will leave dock foot of South LaSalle-st., Wednesday, July 30, at 7 p. m.

For Rooms and Passage Tickets, apply at 2 Canal-st., corner Madison.

A. A. SAMPLE, Passenger Agent.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

Lake Superior People's Line Steamers, dock between Madison and Washington-sts.

STEAMER J. L. HURD.

Capt. [illegible] Lloyd, will leave MONDAY EVENING, July 28, [illegible] For freight or passage apply to LEOPOLD & AUSTRIAN, 72 Market-st., Washington, Central Block.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FARMERS' FOURTH OF JULY.

THE IMPORTANT ADDRESS

Of S. M. SMITH, Secretary of the Illinois State Farmers' Association, before the Livingston County Farmers' Association,

At Pontiac, on the Fourth of July,

Is now ready for delivery as an 8-page document, for general circulation.

Farmers' Clubs and Granges will be supplied at the following rates:

Single Copies...2 cts. | 100 Copies...75 cts.
10 Copies.......15 cts. | 1,000 Copies...$5.00

Address J. W. DEAN, Room 6 Tribune Building, Chicago.

PROPOSALS.

Wood and Coal for the County.

OFFICE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF COOK CO., CHICAGO, July 24, 1873.

By direction of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, public notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received until Monday, August 4, 1873, at noon, for Wood and Coal, to be delivered for the use of the County, as follows, to wit:

1. 250 cords of beech body wood, four feet long. The wood to be delivered in half-cord loads, upon the order of the County Agent, at such places within the city as he shall direct.
2. 3,000 tons of soft coal, to be delivered in the city in half-ton loads, on the order of the County Agent.
3. 300 tons soft coal, 75 tons hard coal, and 300 tons hard coal screenings, to be delivered at the Insane Asylum and County Poor House in the town of Jefferson.
4. 35 cords beech body wood, four feet long, 400 tons soft coal, 20 tons hard coal, and 200 tons hard coal screenings, to be delivered at the County Hospital in the City of Chicago.
5. 700 tons soft coal, and 200 tons hard coal screenings, to be delivered at the County Jail and Criminal Court Building.

The bids for coal shall specify the particular coal, as Wilmington, &c., and the price per ton for each kind.

The County reserves the right to receive more or less of the coal and wood as the Board may determine, the above amounts being only an estimate.

All proposals will be sealed and addressed to "Board of Commissioners of Cook County," and indorsed "Proposals for Wood" (or coal, as the case may be), and deposited with the Clerk of said Board.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all proposals. The contract shall continue for the period of one year from the acceptance of the proposal.

JOSEPH POLLAK, County Clerk.

LOTTERY.

Official Drawing of the Daily Combination: CLASS NO. 187, FOR JULY 26, 1873. [illegible] CLASS NO. 188, FOR JULY 26, 1873. [illegible]

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Imhof & Ertz has been dissolved by mutual consent. Chas. E. Ertz will collect all outstanding accounts and pay all liabilities.

THEODORE E. IMHOF,
CHAS. E. ERTZ.

MONEY AND COMMERCE

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 26.

There has scarcely been a change worthy of note in local finances and trade during the past week—or, for that matter, for the past two weeks. Bankers and other money-lenders continue to discriminate against long loans, because there is a general disposition to prepare for a stringency next fall and winter corresponding to what was experienced in that season of last year. There can scarcely be a doubt that the prospect looks more favorable now than it did at this time last year, but it is well to keep the stringency of money and the general unsettlement of confidence which, last December, amounted almost a crisis still in view.

Money is still abundant at the banks and approved borrowers get all they require without difficulty.

New York exchange was firm to-day at 25c per $1,000 premium.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week were:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$3,963,886.09	$407,566.79
Tuesday	3,363,754.64	268,224.23
Wednesday	3,239,187.80	334,758.93
Thursday	3,475,579.81	292,384.15
Friday	3,507,964.75	348,277.61
Saturday	3,614,090.23	365,226.31
Total	$21,158,176.10	$1,999,428.01
Corresponding week last year	28,575,990.34	1,910,001.64

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Gage, financial agents, 76 Washington street:

	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	185	186
Third National Bank	135	140
Fifth National Bank	125	...
Union National Bank	150	...
Commercial National Bank	145	...
Merchants' National Bank	200	...
German National Bank	122	...
Northwestern National Bank	220	...
Corn Exchange National Bank	119	120
City National Bank	143	...
Cook County National Bank	105	110
National Bank of Illinois	108	110
National Bank of Commerce	105	...
Chicago City Railway	155	160
West Division Railway	175	180
North Division Railway	98	100
Pullman Palace Car	...	118½
Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company	113	115
Chamber of Commerce	94	96
Traders Insurance Company	...	100
Cook County 7s	98¾ & int.	100 & int.

SALES.

$5,000 Traders' Insurance Company at 98.
$2,000 M. S. L. & T. Company at 148½.
$3,500 Corn Exchange National Bank at 120.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this p. m.:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	116½	116⅞
5-20s of '64	117¼	117⅝
5-20s of '65	118½	118⅞
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	117¼	117⅝
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July, ex. int.	118	118⅜
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	118	118⅜
5-20s of '68	118	118⅜
10-40s	115	115⅜
U. S. 5s (new issue)	115½	115⅞
Gold (full weight)	115½	115⅞
Gold Coupons	...	115⅞
Gold Exchange	109¾@110¾	
Sterling Exchange	100	& int.
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100	& int.
Chicago City 7s	100	& int.
Cook County 7s	...	95@98
Illinois County and Township 10s		

Land-Warrants:

160s war 1812	176	183
120s war 1812	176	187
160s not war 1812	176	180
120s not war 1812	133	140
Agricultural College land scrip		140

LATEST.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The bank statement shows a net gain of $346,325 in the legal-tender reserve, which raises the excess of reserve to $14,620,450. The percentage of reserve to total liabilities is 30.95 for the State banks, and National Banks, 27.92 for the State banks, and 30.40 for the banks as a whole.

Money closed up very easy at 3 per cent on calls.

Foreign exchange was dull, with rates more or less nominal as usual on Saturday.

Gold was quite steady at 114⅞ to 115¾. The rates paid for carrying were 2¼, 2, 3, and 3½ per cent. Clearings, $61,769,000. Shipments of specie for the week, $924,838.

The Treasury operations for the week at New York included the disbursement of $1,120,416 gold for interest; $111,500 in redemption of 5-20 bonds, and the receipt of $2,197,743 for customs. The Treasury sold $1,000,000 in gold. Custom receipts, $196,000.

Governments were steady all day.

State bonds were very quiet.

The railway and miscellaneous speculation to-day was less active than usual, and the changes, except in a few instances, were confined within narrow limits. The leading features were the Vanderbilt shares and Erie and Pacific Mail. Harlem was active and advanced from 129½ to 134, with the latest sales at 133½. This advance was based on the report that the Company had been offered $3,000,000 for their city horse-car line, and also rumors of extra dividends. The other Vanderbilt shares were strong and in demand, Western Union selling at 91¼@91½, Lake Shore at 92¾@93⅜, and New York Central at 104⅛@104¾. There was no especial activity in Erie, which sold at 61@60⅜, and at 60⅜@59⅞ regular, the lowest quotations being current at the close. Pacific Mail declined from 38⅛ to 37⅜, and left off at 38¼. The corner in Erie was not renewed to-day, and stock was loaned at from 1-16 to flat for borrowing.

Sterling, 109.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	119⅝	Coupons, '67	118⅞
Coupons, '62	116½	Coupons, '68	115⅜
Coupons, '64	117⅝	10-40s	115⅜
Coupons, '65	118½	Currency 6s	114⅝
Coupons, '65 (new)	117⅝	New 5s	115⅝

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93¼	Virginias, new	50
Tennessees, old	81	Virginias, old	43
Tennessees, new	81	North Carolinas, old	27
		North Carolinas, new	15

STOCKS.

Western Union	91¼	Rock Island	110⅝
Adams Express	94½	St. Paul	51⅜
Wells Fargo	71½	St. Paul pfd	73⅝
American Express	63¼	Wabash	71⅞
United States Ex.	65¼	Wabash pfd	85
Pacific Mail	38¼	Fort Wayne	93
N. Y. C.	104⅛	Terre Haute	24
Erie	59⅞	Terre Haute pfd	108¼
Erie pfd	71	Chicago & Alton pfd	111
Harlem	133	Ohio & Mississippi	39⅞
Harlem pfd	135	Del., Lack & Western	100½
Michigan C.	93¾	B. H. & Erie	2⅜
Lake S. Central	107	Indiana Central	43
Pittsburgh	88⅝	C., B. & Q.	100
Northwestern	69⅜	Central Pacific bonds	100⅞
Northwestern pfd	83½	Union Pacific bonds	81½
C., C. & C.	88	Union Pacific stocks	27⅝
N. J. Central	102⅜	Canton	100
Quicksilver	37		

REAL ESTATE.

Everybody says, "Business in real estate is very quiet;" but, when we come to look around at the close of the week and inquire what has been done in the various quarters of the city and by the numerous real estate agents, we always find that the aggregate volume of business has been larger than anybody thought. The average volume of transfers recorded each week is still from $700,000 to $800,000,—much larger amounts than in any other city of the United States except New York. The transfers at this season of the year represent almost exclusively the sales of single lots in the city or near suburbs for actual occupation, and the fact that the aggregate is so large at this usually dull period, shows a healthy investment demand from persons making permanent homes. Speculation in large amounts is not active, and never is in July and August. But notwithstanding all that is said about the improbability of prices *always* continuing to advance, there is more reason for a large advance during the next year or two than there has been in any past year. The constant increase of the population and business of the city is a sufficient reason for the continued advance in value of suburban property, at least, because the city must grow to take in more and more of it every year. There is, of course, a great deal of property in the central parts of the city that reaches its maximum value and remains stationary for many years, and even in some localities depreciates on account of the changes in business localities caused by a great variety of circumstances. In the transition from the occupation of central property as residence to business neighborhoods, there is always a time when it is not well adapted to either, and depreciates in value. But even in this there comes a time when speculation takes hold of it. This is the experience in all cities, and in another place below will be found a recent instance of this, even in London, where the values of real estate are commonly supposed to be fixed by the annual rental, as unchangeably as the laws of the Medes and Persians. As far as the prospects for a continued increase in the value of real estate in Chicago are concerned, they certainly never looked better than now. It is now certain that there will be large crops of everything in the West this year. The prospect that there will be a large foreign demand for these, makes it probable that the West generally will feel rich next fall and spring, in which case it cannot fail to stimulate trade, and draw more population to this city to engage in trade and manufacturing. This is the surest foundation for an increase in the value of real estate.

AUCTION SALES.

Elison & Foster sold at public auction, on last Saturday, 43 lots located on Division, Hoyne, Crystal, and Bryson streets, near the corner of Hoyne and Division streets. Prices ranged from $545 to $905 per lot, aggregating, $29,245. The lots on Division street sold for from $750 to $905. Lots on Hoyne street sold for $700 to $800. On Bryson street for $550 per lot. On Crystal for $555 per lot.

Wm. A. Butters & Co. sold at public auction, on last Wednesday, 16 lots at Oakwood, prices ranging from $306 to $487.50 per lot.

On Friday the same firm sold at auction about 400 feet, located on Wabash avenue, near Fifty-ninth street; considerations, $65 per foot. Also, on the same day, 19 lots in Ravenswood, for prices ranging from $9.75 to $15.50 per front foot.

OTHER SALES.

John Culver sold 14 acres in the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 12, 41, 13, located one-half mile southwest of the North Evanston depot; consideration, $16,000.

Millard & Decker sold 4 acres adjoining Lawndale, on the east side, on Homan avenue; consideration (for the 4 acres), $10,000. Also, one lot, 31x125, in Lawndale; consideration, $1,000.

Matson Hill sold to Prof. Thomas Charles 5 acres in Hill's Subdivision at South Englewood; consideration, $1,500 per acre. Mr. Charles will erect a dwelling on the property during the season. A two-story frame building, in the same subdivision, by another party, is to be erected at once.

Taylor & Brooks sold 1 lot, 50x104 feet, on Douglas place, west of Rhodes avenue; consideration, $6,250; also 1 lot 24x125 on Hamilton avenue, north of Jackson street; consideration, $1,800.

SUMMARY OF TRANSFERS FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, July 26: City property, number of sales, 168; consideration, $898,026. North of city limits, number of sales, 5; consideration, $8,325. South of city limits, number of sales, 33; consideration, $153,920. West of city limits, number of sales, 4; consideration, $52,587. Total sales, 211; total consideration, $1,112,858.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 26.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	Receipts. 1873.	Receipts. 1872.	Shipments. 1873.	Shipments. 1872.
Flour, brls	4,886	2,839	8,644	3,262
Wheat, bu	31,790	30,760	27,240	28,073
Corn, bu	295,501	189,565	327,622	287,693
Oats, bu	32,980	13,830	98,018	9,143
Rye, bu	1,090	......	......	1,300
Barley, bu	800	4,700	908	869
Grass seed, lbs	5,650	20,100	876	52,447
Flax seed, lbs	......	......	......	......
Broom-corn, lbs	56,000	27,200	......	......
Cured meats, lbs	89,560	67,550	638,973	457,226
Beef, brls	......	......	......	90
Pork, brls	......	1,367	183	100
Lard, lbs	3,920	35,900	27,400	357,050
Tallow, lbs	16,892	13,660	......	......
Butter, lbs	130,783	109,538	48,346	47,500
Live hogs, No	10,961	5,892	10,501	5,886
Cattle, No	3,640	1,786	2,701	2,004
Sheep, No	1,239	728	95	......
Hides, lbs	95,385	83,621	45,890	67,170
Highwines, brls	70	188	159	516
Wool, lbs	131,457	142,022	279,617	148,990
Potatoes, bu	844	684	18	......
Lumber, m feet	5,423	8,229	1,830	1,882
Shingles, m	1,010	1,600	1,996	1,589
Lath, m	325	565	81	749
Salt, brls	1,500	2,500	1,309	2,105

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 1,055 bu wheat; 2,490 bu corn; 5,774 bu oats; 785 bu rye; 295 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the past week: 21,581 bu wheat; 12,028 bu corn; 25,555 bu oats; 1,683 bu rye; 912 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 133 cars wheat; 734½ cars corn; 6,400 bu high mixed do; 28,300 bu No. 2 do; and 11,800 bu rejected do; 46½ cars oats; 1 car rye. Total (915 cars), 413,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live-stock at this point during the past week, and for the corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.

	July 26, 1873.	July 19, 1873.	July 27, 1872.
Flour, brls	31,607	33,868	17,888
Wheat, bu	192,422	267,690	149,190
Corn, bu	1,751,661	1,240,816	1,241,058
Oats, bu	247,949	470,310	92,120
Rye, bu	5,609	5,713	4,377
Barley, bu	2,750	350	14,400
Live hogs, No	77,124	49,239	51,165
Cattle, No	17,518	16,233	14,132

SHIPMENTS.

	July 26, 1873.	July 19, 1873.	July 27, 1872.
Flour, brls	34,290	28,582	16,666
Wheat, bu	260,269	342,406	205,948
Corn, bu	2,603,786	1,351,896	1,630,926
Oats, bu	322,869	579,602	277,947
Rye, bu	13,373	11,572	24,298
Barley, bu	4,752	8,127	29,260
Live hogs, No	61,031	38,637	44,965
Cattle, No	12,074	10,165	9,865

The resolution offered on 'Change on Friday was adopted to-day. It provides that contracts for delivery of wheat may be satisfied by the delivery of either old or new wheat, unless otherwise stated in the contract.

The first arrivals of new wheat were noted this morning. One car came from Clinton, in this State, and was graded as No. 2 Spring. It weighed 59½ lbs to the measured bushel, and would have passed as No. 1 but for the fact of being a little dirty. The first arrivals a year ago, came on the 22d of July.

Two more cases were decided this morning in favor of the Chief Inspector of Grain where payment of fees for the out inspection of grain had been disputed. The defendants were J. T. Rawleigh and S. Hanson. These cases were decided by Justice De Wolf; the former ones were before a jury in his office. As a result of the interpretation of the law yesterday more than $100 was handed into the office of the Inspector this morning, in payment of back fees.

A sample of barley was exhibited on 'Change this morning, which was pronounced to be a fair No. 2 by all who examined it. The Inspectors had, however, graded it as rejected, and there was practically no appeal from their decision, as the Committee on Appeals have followed the example of "Betsy and I"—they are out. The holder has already refused to sell it at 10c per bu more than the price of rejected.

It was rumored to-day that H. C. Ranney, Esq., has resigned his position on the Committee of Appeals from Grain Inspection.

It is understood that the sulphur mills are already put in order for the treatment of barley on a large scale, under the new regulations for inspection. They will need to be watched if we would not lose our trade. A great many orders were diverted from Chicago last autumn by reason of unfounded suspicions that the vile practice of sulphuring barley was recognized on the Board of Trade. It will probably be found necessary for reputable dealers in barley to take the bull by the horns, and mark him so that there will be no such mistake in future.

Ocean freights from Liverpool to New York are now about 30c in gold per bu of corn, and nearly 32c on wheat. These figures are not far from three times the prices of a year ago, and admirably show the beauties of that system of protection which has driven American ships from the ocean to protect our farmers from the danger of receiving too much for their grain.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were very quiet to-day—really dull—and tended downwards. There was very little inclination to buy anything on the Board, and the day was one of the most vacant that has been experienced on this Board for two years past. It suggested a holiday. The shipping movement was slow, and the receipts rather more liberal, principally in corn.

Jobbers of dry goods reported that market unchanged in its general features. There is still an absence of any special activity in any department, but, as stocks are generally light, and the prospects of an active and prosperous fall trade are each day growing brighter, there is apparent a feeling of confidence, and the market, while at the moment not particularly buoyant, exhibits a firm undertone. Prices were substantially the same as on the preceding days of the week, where they are steadily held. Groceries were moving with fair liberality, and with a few unimportant exceptions the quotations of yesterday were thoroughly sustained. The excitement in sugars and coffees has mainly subsided, but the quieter feeling has not been followed by any perceptible "softening" of prices, both of those staples being held with pronounced firmness. Rice, also, is very strong, Carolina advancing another ¼c to-day. Candles, soaps, syrups, and spices are quiet and steady. New teas are meeting with a good demand and are firm, but the market for old is dull and weak. There was nothing new to note in connection with the butter and cheese markets, a fair aggregate of sales being accomplished at substantially yesterday's prices. Prices of dried fruits are more settled and uniform than at the beginning of the week, prices having reached a point where speculators seem to consider it prudent to halt. The fish trade was quiet at former quotations. The short supply of mackerel gives them an upward tendency, but other descriptions, comparatively, are steady. Hay was in moderate supply and firm. Light receipts are looked for until haying and harvesting are over, and any considerable increase in the demand would no doubt result in a temporary advance. No change was noted in the condition of the hide and leather markets. Oils were quiet and steady at 18c for carbon; 95c@$1.00 for linseed; 70c for extra lard, and at 53@54c for turpentine.

A moderate business was transacted at the lumber yards, prices ruling steady and quite firm for some descriptions. Lumber afloat was fairly active, though the receipts were not very large. Good to choice boards and strips, joists and scantling, sold readily at full prices; but common coarse cargoes of boards were rather slow and a trifle lower. Metals were in moderate request at unchanged prices. Iron remains dull and weak. Nails, naval stores, and building materials, were without important change. Cooperage was quiet and unchanged. There were no new features in the wool, hop, or broom-corn markets; the former continues to meet with a fair demand, and rules steady. Hops have been moving with rather more freedom for a few days past, the demand being principally from country consumers. Broom-corn is moderatively active and firm. Seeds were quiet, with the exception of timothy, which was quite active for August delivery, selling at $3.00@3.20. Green fruits were in fair local request, and berries were scarce and higher, while other domestic fruit was plenty and a shade easier. Potatoes were in large supply and dull. Good-conditioned chickens were salable, but the supply consisted chiefly of small springs, which were slow and lower. Eggs were in moderate request at 12½@13c for good to choice packages.

Highwines were quiet and strong; being scarce while in good demand. The only sale reported was of 50 brls at 97c per gallon, which was the asking price of yesterday. It was reported that 92c was bid at the close, with none offering. Sale was noted of 500 brls alcohol, in bond, at 46c, delivered in New York.

Lake freights were in moderate demand, but a shade easier than yesterday, at 5@5½c for corn, closing firm at the outside, and 5½c for wheat, by sail to Buffalo. Corn was taken to Kingston at 10½c. Through rates were unchanged, at 23c for corn to New England points *via* Buffalo, and 25c for do *via* Ogdensburgh. A total of 11 charters was reported, which will carry out 219,000 bu corn, and 45,000 bu oats.

Provisions were rather more active, but averaged easier, in spite of the fact that live hogs were reported higher. Mess pork fell off fully 10c per brl on options, but was firm on cash lots, of which there are almost none on sale. Lard was dull and nominally 5c per 100 lbs lower, with rumors of sales at $7.87½ per 100 lbs. Meats were a shade easier, being less firmly held at yesterday's prices. There are several parties who are believed to want pork and lard (in a speculative way), but who are holding off in expectation of a break down among holders for August delivery, which will enable them to fill on more favorable terms than now. Lard for December delivery in New York has changed hands within a day or two at 8⅛c; and short clears for do have been offered at 8c by operators in a neighboring city. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller July, $15.50@15.75; do seller August, $15.60@15.65; do seller September, $15.40@15.50; do seller December, $13.25@13.50; lard, cash or seller July, $7.87½@7.95; do seller August, $7.87½@7.95; summer do, 7¾@7⅝c. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@12½c. Dry salted meats quotable at 7⅛@7⅜c for shoulders; 8¾@9c for short ribs; and 9c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 7⅜@8c. English meats, 9⅛@9⅜c for short ribs; 9⅝c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 8½c for shoulders; 9⅝c for clear ribs; 10⅛c for short clear; and 13¼@15½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $24.00@25.00. City tallow, 7¼@7½c; grease quotable at 5@6½c. Sales were reported of 30 brls mess pork (heavy) at $16.00; 1,000 brls do seller August at $15.65; 250 brls do at $15.62½; 400 brls do on private terms; 20,000 lbs shoulders at 7¼c; 100,000 lbs short ribs at 8⅝c; 40,000 lbs long rib middles at 8⅛c; 60,000 lbs bacon hams at 14c, canvassed and packed; 20,000 lbs summer cured bellies at 8¼c; 50 pkgs fair grease at 4¾c.

The *Daily Commercial Report* gives the following as the shipments of provisions from this city for the week ending July 24, 1873, and since Nov. 1, 1872; comparative figures:

	Pork, brls.	Lard, tcs.	Hams tcs.	Shoulders, lbs.	Middles, lbs.
W'k end'g Jy 24 '73	1,229	627	1,119	240,500	1,319,402
Same week, '72	489	1,620	551	115,200	910,500
Since Nov. 1, '72	221,915	185,654	73,625	29,740,314	159,746,824
Same time '71-'72	97,833	148,587	48,866	18,926,216	116,159,639

Flour was very quiet, and unchanged in prices, holders not being disposed to make concessions, while shippers fell back, owing to the receipt of discouraging advices. There was little doing, except by the local trade. Bran was easier. Sales were reported of 50 brls winter extras on private terms; 200 brls spring extras at $6.00; 100 brls do at $5.50; 100 brls do at $5.25; 350 brls do at $5.00; 55 brls do (low) at $4.62½; 100 brls rye flour at $4.12½. Total, 965 brls. The following was the closing range of prices:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 6.75	@ 9.00
Red winter extras	5.75	@ 7.00
Good to choice spring extras	6.00	@ 6.50
Low to medium	4.50	@ 6.00
Minnesotas (patent)	8.00	@10.50
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.00	@ 7.62½
Spring superfines	2.50	@ 4.00
Rye flour	3.75	@ 4.25
Bran	10.25	@10.75

Wheat was dull and easier, though reported steady in England and New York, and with but limited receipts here. The weakness was greatest for this month's delivery, which declined 1c, while August was only ¼@⅜c lower than on Friday. There were no buyers during a great part of the session, and some holders grew nervous under the fact that their property would not be wanted. There was not much of this weakness, however, as sellers, as well as buyers, seemed disposed to hold off, not knowing which way the cat was going to jump. There was no shipping demand here, though Milwaukee was rumored to have several direct orders on European account. This fact, however, did not prevent that market from sinking more rapidly than our own. The business to-day, in Chicago, was almost entirely confined to the filling of local shorts, and they principally for this month, making the aggregate of sales reported as cash somewhat larger than yesterday, though the total business was much less than on Friday. Seller the month, or car-lots of No. 2 spring, opened at $1.21, advanced to $1.21¼, and declined to $1.20 at the close. Round lots of cash No. 2 spring closed at $1.20¼, the premium of ¼c being willingly paid by the shorts, to avoid the rush and risk of deliveries at the eleventh hour of the last day of this month. Seller August sold at $1.14⅝@1.15, closing at $1.14¾. Seller September was dull and little better than nominal at $1.07⅞@1.08; and seller the year at $1.05¾. No. 1 spring closed nominal at $1.25; No. 3 spring at $1.04½, and rejected do at 90c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 spring (hard) at $1.26; 400 bu do at $1.25; 5,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.21; 10,000 bu do at $1.20⅝; 28,600 bu do at $1.20½; 9,400 bu do at $1.20¼; 10,800 bu do at $1.20; 1,200 bu No. 3 spring at $1.05; 3,200 bu do at $1.04½; 400 bu rejected spring at 91c; 400 bu do at 90½c; 3,200 bu do at 90c. Total, 73,400 bu.

Corn was ¼@⅜c lower, but active at the decline, which was a consequence of continued large receipts, giving heavy offerings. Liverpool was quoted 3d per 480 lbs higher, but New York failed to respond, and was quoted dull and tame, in sympathy with Chicago. There was nothing doing early. Holders for August and September seemed anxious to sell, and buyers held off to see where prices would go to. Before noon the shippers entered the market, being attracted by the decline, and reassured in regard to freights, a scarcity in which, and consequent advance, was apprehended on Friday. This induced a better inquiry for options, but the latter were far from being active. Seller August opened at 36⅛c, and declined to 36c at the close. Seller September sold at 37⅝@38c, closing at 37⅞c. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, was steady at 35⅝c; and new receipts of No. 2 closed at 36⅛c. High mixed closed firm at 36⅛c, and rejected at 32⅝@33c. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 1 at 36⅛c; 12,000 bu high mixed at 36⅛c; 50,800 bu No. 2 (fresh) at 36⅛c; 77,000 bu do at 36⅛c; 26,500 bu regular at 36c; 5,000 bu do at 35⅞c; 65,000 bu do at 35⅝c; 400 bu rejected at 33⅛c; 59,600 bu do at 33c; 2,800 bu do at 32⅝c; 2,400 bu do at 32½c; 1,600 bu no grade at 30c on track; 12,000 bu high mixed at 38c; 6,000 bu do at 37½c; 24,000 bu No. 2 at 37c; 6,000 bu rejected at 35c; 6,000 bu do at 34½c—all afloat. Total, 358,700 bu.

Oats were moderately active and very irregular. Options for future delivery were not much wanted, and averaged a shade lower than on Friday, at 26⅜@26½c seller August, and 25⅞@26c seller September or seller the year, all closing dull at the inside. Cash lots or seller the month were feverish. The market was excited by the known fact that a great many oats are yet undelivered on the July option, and operators were divided between the hope that these had to be bought in, and fear lest they should be slung on the market at any moment. Sales were made early at 28⅛c, and at 27½c at the close. Cash sales were reported of 10,000 bu No. 2 (early) at 28⅛c; 21,600 bu do at 27⅞c; 25,000 bu do at 27⅝c; 27,200 bu do at 27½c; 2,400 bu rejected at 25⅛c; 9,600 bu do at 25c. Total, 95,800 bu.

Rye was dull and unquotable, there being no market. Madame Rumor stated that 2 cars No. 2 had been sold at 56c, which was 1c lower than yesterday, while the sister of that amiable lady averred that 57c was bid, with no offerings. Seller August or seller September was nominal at 55c bid and 56c asked.

Barley was quiet and quotably a shade firmer at 81c for round lots of new No. 2 seller September, and 80c for car-lots of do. There was not much inquiry, but holders were firm in the belief that but little barley will grade No. 2 in this market under the new rule; hence they think No. 2 will rule high, even if the other grades be lower than now. There was nothing doing in cash lots; quotable at 65@70c for No. 2, 60c for No. 3, and 40c for rejected.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade to-day:

JULY 26.—London—American corn, 27s 6d@28s. Liverpool—Spot wheat steady. Spot corn firm; 28s.

CALIFORNIA BREADSTUFFS.

The San Francisco *Market Review* says:

If anything were wanting to prove the remarkable fecundity of our soil, and the no less admirable character of our climate, it was fully supplied by the enormous yield of wheat secured during the harvest year last past. It is estimated that nearly 2,000,000 of acres were under cultivation with that grain, producing the wonderful amount of 16,000,000 centals, from the labor of fewer than 40,000 tillers. A sufficiency of water is the only thing needed to insure equally favorable harvest each succeeding year, and to meet this necessity, a thorough system of irrigation has been commenced, with the assurance of being completed within a few years. The average paid for wheat during the whole season was $1.80 per cental, equal to $1.08 per bu. The following exhibits our exports for the harvest year commencing July 1, 1872, exclusive of shipments overland:

To	Flour, brls.	Wheat, centals.	Barley, centals.
New York, etc	13,565	8,358	......
Great Britain	18,899	9,780,075	201
China	126,416	1,116	60
Japan	7,253	16	216
Hawaiian Islands	7,775	408	221
Mexico	1,150	2	406
British Columbia	2,825	825	11,326
Australia	16,319	28,071	52,416
Central America	25,848	66	426
Panama	12,070	2	37
Tahiti	5,072	715	4,049
Manila	5,000	......	......
New Zealand	1,250	......	15,400
South America	3,746	......	142,193
South Sea Islands	251	......	......
Africa	2,500	2,042	......
Russian Possessions, Asia	5,167	......	......
Totals, 1873	263,645	9,822,680	226,997
Totals, 1872	270,079	1,404,382	16,708
Totals, 1871	196,220	2,971,846	136,098

THE LUMBER BUSINESS ON THE SAGINAW.

The East Saginaw *Courier* of the 23d says: "A week or two since a movement was started with the view of an arrangement among the mill men to shut down their mills for thirty, or, if necessary, sixty days, on account of the dullness of the market and the low price of lumber. By thus curtailing the supply, it was thought that prices would advance so as to more than make up the deficiency in the loss of time. This was suggested by the action of a large number of the mill men on the west side of the State, who, it is reported, in many instances have shut down for the balance of the season. The subject was quite generally canvassed, but in the end found to be impracticable. Such a movement would have but little effect unless general. Not a few of the mill men on the river had contracts to fill, and must necessarily keep their mills going, but a very large class were outside of the market altogether, cutting their own pine and shipping to their own yards in other States. These men, who are our largest manufacturers, could be but little effected by such an arrangement, and consequently would not enter into it. With this state of facts the movement was abandoned before it was fairly started.

"As a fact, though, many of the mills on the river have shut down. The cause in every instance, as far as we know, is want of logs. None of the mills have an over stock of logs, and not a few are out entirely. Six or seven mills north of Milwaukee are not now running, from this cause, and we understand that several mills below have shut down for the same reason. The suspension, however, is only temporary, as the mills will start up as soon as logs can be supplied."

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was moderately active and ½c lower, closing at $1.19 seller the month, and sold at $1.14⅛@1.14⅜ seller August, closing at the inside. Corn was in light request and a shade firmer, closing at 36@36⅛c seller August, and 37⅝@37⅞c seller September. Other grain, provisions, and lake freights, were quiet and nominally unchanged.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 26.

ALCOHOL—Was active and firm at $1.84@1.89 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—About the usual number of orders were received and placed. Common corn is in fair supply and tolerably firm. Superior grades are scarce and command full prices. We quote: No. 1 hurl, 8½@10c; No. 1 stock braid, 6¾@7c; No. 2 do, 5½@6¼c; No. 3 do 4½@5c; inside green, 5@6c; do red tip, 3½@4c; do pale and red, 3@4c.

BEANS—Were quiet and nominally unchanged, as follows: Navies, $2.50@2.60; prime medium, $2.35@2.40; common to fair beans, $1.25@2.00.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Met with the average demand. The supply, especially of brick and lime, is abundant. We again quote: Stucco, $1.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.50@8.00 ℔ brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 ℔ brl; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.15 ℔ brl; white sand, ℔ brl, $1.00@2.00; plastering hair, ℔ bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick (common), $5.00@6.50; sewer brick, $8.00@9.50; Milwaukee pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00; Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common (selected) $15.00@16.00; Racine pressed, $16.00@31.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, per brl, $3.00@4.00.

BUTTER—There was only a light shipping demand to-day, and low grades were a trifle easier in consequence. Good to choice qualities were meeting with a good demand, and remained firm as previously quoted, the offerings of such being in no way excessive. The receipts are larger than usual at this season, and stocks of certain grades are accumulating. We quote: Strictly choice yellow, 19@21c; medium to good, 16@18c; inferior to common, 11@14c.

BAGGING—Cotton seamless goods alone showed any activity, the demand for burlaps, gunnies, and wool sacks being small. Prices were tolerably well sustained all around, but were not especially firm in any direction. We repeat our list as follows: Stark, 35½c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 31½c; Amoskeag, 31½c; Otter Creek, 35c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 19@22c; gunnies, single, 27@18c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 66@70c.

CHEESE—A fair movement was witnessed in this staple, and for fine goods the market exhibited a firm tone. Anything not prime may be bought at a concession. Stocks are in good shape, both as regards size and quality. Following are the quotations: York factory, 11@11½c; Ohio factory, 9½@10½c; Western factory, 9@10c.

COAL—Prices were again quoted firm and unchanged. There is now fair activity in the demand for hard coals, but soft varieties move slowly. The following quotations are furnished: Lehigh, $10.50@11.00; Lackawanna, $9.50; Erie, $9.00; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Indiana Cannel, $9.50; Indiana Block, $8.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.50; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Was without perceptible change. We repeat quotations: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.40; lard, tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 48@57c; pork staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $28.00@30.00; do bucked, $35.00; flour staves, $9.00@10.20; circle flour heading, 7¼@9½c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce dies, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—Met with a tolerably fair local demand at 12@13c; a few cases of guaranteed brought 13½c. Many of the offerings are in poor condition and receivers are glad to dispose of them at any price. Sales include 125 cases at 12c; 40 pkgs at 12½c.

FEATHERS—Good to prime geese feathers are salable to the dealers at the quoted prices; Prime to choice live geese feathers at 70@75c; jobbing price, 80@83c; mixed feathers, 25@60c; chicken, 5@7c.

FISH—Mackerel was scarce here and at the East, and prices are strong, with an upward inclination. Cod, also, are in light supply. Otherwise stocks are in fair condition. A fair business was done at the annexed range of prices: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.75@6.00; No. 2 do, $5.50@5.75; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $12.50@12.75; No. 1 bay, $9.50@9.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½ brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.95@2.00; summer-cured codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.50@6.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $7.00@7.50; do, ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $6.00@6.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring, No. 1, 28@30c; box herring, scaled, 33@35c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $9.00@9.50.

FRUITS AND NUTS—The demand was less urgent than on the opening days of the week, but prices were quite as firmly held. Southern apples sold at 5@6c, Michigan do at 8@8½c, and halves peaches at 11@12½c. We now quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9½c; figs, drums, 11@14c; figs, box, 14½@16c; Turkish prunes, new, 13@20c; raisins, $2.35@2.50; Zante currants, 7@7½c; citron, 40@45c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan do, 8@8½c; Western do, 6@7c; Southern do, 5@6c; peaches, pared, 18@20c; peaches, halves, 7½@8½c; do, mixed, 5½@6½c; blackberries, 9¼@10c; raspberries, 40@42c; pitted cherries, 20@22c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@23c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 9@10c; pecans, 11@12c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 7@7½c.

GROCERIES—Business in this department was only fairly active, the inquiry coming chiefly in the shape of mail orders, which were largely confined to staple articles. Coffees continue strong and have something of an upward tendency. Sugars are now in good supply, and are more settled. Rice is active and advancing, Carolinas being marked up ¼c to-day. Other goods in the list rule quiet and steady. Below are our quotations:

BI CARB. SODA—7¼@8¼c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 33@34c; O. G. Java, 28¾@28¼c; Java, No. 2, 26¾@26½c; fancy Rio, 24¾@25c; choice do, 24¼@24½c; prime Rio, 24@24¼c; good do, 23¾@23½c; common do, 22¾@23c; roasting do, 21¾@22c; Singapore, 24¼@24¾c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24¾@25c; do, prime, 24¼@24½c; Maracaibo, 23¾@25c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19½@20c; stearine, full weight, 14¾@15c; do, short weight, 13¼@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8¼@8⅝c; Rangoon, 7½@7¾c; Carolina, 9¼@9½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12¾@12½c; crushed and powdered, 11¾@11½c; granulated, 11¾@12c; A, standard, 11¼@11⅜c; do No. 2, 11¼@11⅜c; B, 11¼@11½c; extra C, 11¼@11⅜c; C No. 2, 10¾@10⅞c; yellow C, 10¼@10⅜c; choice brown, 10¼@10⅜c; prime do, 10@10⅛c; fair do, 9½@9¾c; choice molasses sugar, 10⅛@10⅜c; fair do, 9⅜@9⅝c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 10@10⅛c; do prime, 9¼@10c; do, fair, 9@9½c; common, 8@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, 70@73c; good sugar house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@85c; do prime, 72@78c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@12c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 25@26c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 30@35c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 18@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6¾@6½c; German mottled, 6¾@6½c; Golden West, 6@6¼c; White Lily, 6¼@6½c; White Rose, 6¼@6½c; brown Windsor, 6¼@6½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6¼@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9¼@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 5@7c; common, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Very few berries were offered to-day. Raspberries are about out of season, and the receipts of blueberries and blackberries were light, consequently prices advanced. Apples, pears, peaches, currants, and grapes were plenty and easier. We quote: Lemons, $16.00 per box; do, repacked, $17.00. Oranges, $12.00@13.00 per box. California pears (Bartletts), $8.00 per case. New apples, 65@90c per box, or $3.50@5.50 per brl. Raspberries, $2.75@3.50 per case; red do, $3.00@3.75. Gooseberries, 10@12½c; $2.00 per bu. Blackberries, 30@35c; Cherries, at $2.50@3.00 per bu. Whortleberries, $3.00@3.50 per bu; do per box, $2.25@2.75. Currants, $2.50 per bu; 20@25c per basket; Mississippi pears, $1.50@2.00 per box; Illinois do, $2.00@3.25. Peaches, $1.00@2.25 per case. Plums $3.00 per bu. Illinois grapes, $7.50 per case.

HOPS—Merchants report a continued improvement in the demand, especially from interior brewers. The market is quoted firm at 30@45c.

HAY—Was quiet and firm at yesterday's prices. The receipts were again light, and holders are looking for an advance. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $13.00@14.50; timothy, loose pressed, $12.50@13.50; prairie pressed, $9.00@10.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $12.50@13.50; prairie, loose, $9.50@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—This market was quiet and steady at former quotations. Following are the prices current: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured, light, 10¼@11c; do heavy, 9⅛@10c; part cured, 9¼@10c; green calf, 15½c; veal kip, 12½c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 21c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry flint, 18@19c; long-haired kip, 10½@11c; deacon skins, 45@55c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—The demand is mainly for small lots for current necessities. The market is by no means strong, and prices are easy at the recent decline. We quote:

Iron	3 8-10@ 4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5 @ 6	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6¼ @ 6½	rates
Norway iron	9 @ 9½c	℔ lb
Norway nail rods	9½ @10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	11 @12c	℔ lb
Cast plow steel	11½ @12c	℔ lb
American tool steel	16 @18c	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20c	℔ lb
English tool steel	21½ @23	rates
English spring steel	10 @11	rates
American cast spring steel	12 @13	rates
Sweet's cast steel tire, ¼-in	38 @	℔ lb

LEATHER—Trade is picking up a little and a better feeling seems to prevail. Stocks are light all around, and there does not seem to be any disposition to effect sales at any concession from the quotations, which are as follows:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@	41
Country harness	35@	38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@	43
Kip, ℔ lb	80@	1.10
Kip, veals	1.00@	1.20
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@	30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@	27
Country upper	23@	25
Collar, ℔ ft	20@	23
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@	35
Rough upper, damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@	37
"B. A." sole	30@	32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@	1.45
Kip	75@	1.10
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@	90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@	80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@	2.35
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.60

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Trade was not especially active, but fair, and present prices were, as a rule, maintained. We repeat:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.50; do, 12x12, $15.00; do 14x20, $15.50; do, roofing, IC, $14.00; do, 20x28, $28.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slabs, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates; Russia iron, 22c; do No. 1 stained, 21c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 20 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 40c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; by car load, 7¼c.

NAILS—Were in continued good request at the rates given below: 10@60d, perkeg, $4.62½ rates; 8d do, $7.87½; 6d do, $5.12½; 4d do, $5.50; 3d do, $6.12½; 3d do, fine, $7.62½; 2d do, $7.87½; clinch, $7.00.

NAVAL STORES—There was no change. Business is rather quiet. Following are the prices current: Manila rope ℔ lb, 17½@18½c; sisal rope, ℔ lb, 15½@16½c; hemp sash cord, ℔ lb, 20@25c; marline, ℔ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ℔ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ℔ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ℔ brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, ℔ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—Were steady and unchanged. A fair amount of trading was done at the annexed range of prices: Carbon, 18c; extra lard oil, 70c; No. 1, 60c; No. 2, 52c; linseed, raw, 95c; do boiled, $1.00; whale, 85c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 53@54c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18@19c; naphtha, common, 15@16c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Remain quiet and unchanged. We quote:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$11.00@11.50
Fancy brands	9.00@10.50

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	11.50@12.00

COLORS.

Masury's railroad colors	11.50
Palace car colors, in cans	9.50@10.50@12.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50@ 3.75
English Ven. red	4.00
English orange mineral	15.50@16.50
Pittsburgh orange mineral	14.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
English vermilion, per lb	1.40@ 1.45
Scarlet vermilion	28.00
Paris white	3.50@ 4.00
Whiting	2.00@ 2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3¼@3½c
In bladders	3¾@4 c

POULTRY—The receipts this morning were liberal, but consisted largely of small chickens, which were slow of sale. Good sized spring and old chickens sell readily at $4.25@4.75 for the latter, and $2.75@3.25 for springs; small do at $1.50@2.50. Sales include 10 coops old chickens at $4.25@4.75; 18 coops springs at $2.75@3.25; 32 coops at $2.00@2.25.

POTATOES—The offerings are large and the demand comparatively light. Sales of good to choice were made at $2.00@2.25 per brl, and poor at $1.60@1.75. A car in barrels sold at $2.25.

SEEDS—Timothy was in good request for August delivery at $3.00@3.20, quotable firm at $4.25@4.50 for cash. Clover was quiet but firm at $5.50. Other seeds were inactive and nominally unchanged. We quote Hungarian at 55@65c; millet at 40@50c. Sales include 100 bags timothy at $3.20, seller August; 1 car do at $3.15; 4 cars prime do at $3.10; 250 bu do good at $3.00.

SALT—Continued activity and firmness were the leading characteristics of this market. The receipts of salt were fair, but not sufficient to allow any augumentation of stocks. We repeat: Onondaga, Canada, and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.10; ground solar, $2.10; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00@5.52; Turk's Island, $2.00; ground alum, $1.75, afloat to arrive, and $1.80@2.00 from store.

TEAS—There was little doing in old teas, but "new crop" were moving on a liberal scale at firm prices. We make no change in our quotations, as follows: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 70@85c; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice, do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70c@$1.00; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—There was a quiet feeling in this market, and values were nominally unchanged. We repeat our list:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium; 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@35c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—Prices were steady and firm, as follows: Beech, $8.00; maple $9.00; hickory $10.00; slabs, $6.00, delivered.

VEGETABLES—Fresh stuff was in good request. Tomatoes were still in large supply and moderate request at Friday's prices. We quote: Tomatoes, 14@50c per box; onions, $4.50@5.00; corn, 12½@13c per doz; beets, $3.00 per brl; turnips, $1.50@2.50 per brl; cucumbers, 12½@15c per doz; water melons, $4.00@6.00 per doz; musk melons, $4.00 per doz.

WOOL—The wool trade continues fairly active and the market rules steady, at the quotations given below:

Tub, washed, extra and medium	45@48c
Tub, washed, common to fair	40@43c
Common dingy	38@42c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	40@43c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	35@40c
Fleece, washed, medium light	40@43c
Coarse, washed	30@38c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	25@28c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	28@32c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	25@27c
Super, pulled	35@38c
Extra, pulled	35@38c

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 26.

The receipts were not large, but fair, and with a good attendance of city buyers the market ruled fairly active and firm for good boards, strips, joists, and scantling, while coarse boards were rather dull and a trifle lower. Fair to good boards and strips sold at $12.00@15.65; common do, $9.00@9.50; joists and scantling at $9.75@10.00; pickets, $9.00@9.50; square do, $10.00; lath, $1.75. Shingles were nominal at $3.00.

Several vessels, loaded with lumber, came into port late in the afternoon, and a fleet is expected by Monday morning.

The following sales were reported:

Cargo schr Levi Grant, from Manistee, 205 m timber, 26 ft and over, at $12.00; balance joists and scantling at $10.00. Cargo schr E. G. Simmonds, from Manistee, 145 m joists and scantling at $10.00. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Warren, from Muskegon, 90 m common boards and strips at $9.50; 12 m lath at $1.75; 3,500 pickets at $9.00. Schr Jenny Lind, from Grand Haven, 24,944 ft strips, 7,655 ft boards; 7,075 ft thick upper at $15.25. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr Herald, from Ludington, 80 m strips and boards at $12.12½; 100 m joists and scantling (short) at $9.75. Schr St. Paul, from Muskegon, 150 m 70 strips and boards at $14.00, mill tally. Cargo schr Regulator, from Muskegon, 130 m common boards and strips at $9.00. Cargo schr Emeline, from Muskegon, 120 m strips and boards at $14.50. Cargo schr Monsoon, from Muskegon, 140 m strips and boards at $15.50. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr North Star, from Pentwater, 110 m piece stuff at $9.75; 100 m lath at $1.75. Scow Radical, from Pentwater, 130 m piece stuff at $9.75. Cargo schr Travis, from Muskegon, 200 m lath at $1.75; 30 m flat pickets at $9.50; 4 m square do at $10.00. Sold by Wm. Nagindo.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $2.25; Ludington, $2.00; Muskegon, $1.75; Oconto, $3.00; Menominee, $2.25; White Lake, $2.00; Grand Haven, $1.75; Pentwater, $2.00; Manistique, $2.75; Frankfort, $2.37½; Ford River, $3.12½.

AT THE YARDS.

There was no particular change either in the volume of business or the prices. The former is only fair, while prices are steady, and quite firm for some descriptions. Hardwood is in fair request, and steady. We quote:

First clear	$50.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00 @50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00 @40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00 @45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	40.00 @42.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00 @23.00
Common siding	19.00 @20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	32.00 @35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00 @30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00 @38.00
A stock boards	34.00 @37.00
B stock boards	27.00 @30.00
C stock boards	18.00 @20.00
Common boards	12.00 @13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under	12.00 @13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	14.00 @20.00
Pickets, square	14.00 @18.00
Pickets, flat	13.00 @16.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00 @18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00 @25.00
Lath	2.25 @ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50 @ 2.00
A or Star	2.25 @ 3.25
Shingles on track	3.12½@ 3.25
No. 1 sawed	1.25 @ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@35.00; flooring, $80.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $26.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $26.00@50.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@22.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00. Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 30c.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending Saturday Evening, July 26.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 26.

The receipts of live-stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,915	14,036	473
Tuesday	2,491	7,206	649
Wednesday	3,391	12,467	1,886
Thursday	3,886	18,054	630
Friday	3,640	10,961	1,239
Saturday	750	4,800	105
Total	17,073	64,823	4,990
Last week	16,680	54,877	2,780
Week before last	17,402	47,332	3,521
Week ending July 5	12,967	50,831	3,563
Total, four weeks	64,122	217,863	14,854

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,516	7,365	...
Tuesday	1,644	6,573	...
Wednesday	2,084	6,537	...
Thursday	2,066	6,870	...
Friday	2,701	10,501	95
Total	9,980	32,846	95
Last week	10,747	42,053	...

CATTLE—Since the date of our last review the situation of the cattle market has not changed in any important particular. The dullness and depression so long prevalent in the market for low grades have given place to no better condition, nor is there anything in the present surroundings to encourage the belief that the immediate future will bring a more favorable state of things. Western shippers seem to lose sight of the fact that after the legitimate wants of the city trade are satisfied there is not, at this season of the year, any reliable outlet for rough thin cattle. Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and the more Eastern States, are now furnishing all the common grass cattle that the Eastern markets require, and any overplus at this point, as a matter of course, must be disposed of at a sacrifice. For choice shipping beeves the demand continues steadily good, and prices keep well up, though under the liberal offerings of the past few days, and in sympathy with the downward tendency in the poorer sorts, the market begins to show signs of weakness which, at the moment, threaten to culminate in a decline. The purchases of shippers have reached about 12,000 head, at $4.90@5.00 for medium to choice Texas cattle; at $4.50@5.15 for common to fair native steers; at $5.25@5.85 for good to choice do; and at $6.00@6.25 for extra. At the outside figure there were but two or three transfers, while the number selling above $5.85 was extremely small. Stock steers sold to a limited extent only and at irregular rates, averaging a shade lower than last week. Sales were reported at $3.50@4.50, the outside quotation being obtainable for especially desirable lots. Butchers had no trouble in filling their orders at $3.50@4.50 for inferior to good lots, and the bulk of their purchases were at the low range of $3.00@3.75. Dry cows, unless fat, were a drug at $2.50@3.25, while the best were not wanted at over $4.00. Veal calves—under lighter receipts—have been doing a little better, but the advance has not been very considerable, closing quotations being $3.00@5.50 for poor to extra.

To-day trade was devoid of animation, and the market was unsettled and generally unsatisfactory to sellers. The fresh receipts were light, but the stale cattle fell little short of 3,000, and offers of concessions of 10@15c failed to infuse any life in the traffic. Sales were confined to a few hundred head—chiefly at $3.00@5.00. The market closed dull and heavy.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$6.00@6.25
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,250 to 1,350 lbs	5.65@5.80
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.30@5.40
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	4.75@5.15
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@4.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@3.00
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.50@4.75
Cattle—Texas, through droves	2.00@3.00

HOGS—The arrivals have been 64,823, against 54,877 last week and 47,332 week before last. As was generally supposed would be the case, prices have ruled decidedly lower than during last week, the increase of 10,000 in the supply (induced by the extreme prices paid on the closing days of last week) proving more than the market would bear. Under an average daily supply of 10,500 head, the prices have been weak and variable, gradually easing off in favor of buyers until a reduction of 15@20c per 100 lbs was suffered, closing rates being $4.30@4.85. The demand for smooth light weights has been steady and fair, and the pens have been kept well cleared of such, but heavy grades have been more or less active throughout, and a steady accumulation was witnessed, the number remaining unsold at the close being estimated at 10,000. Drovers report an abundance of hogs in all parts of the West, and large operators have recently offered to furnish any number at $4.50 for November delivery.

To-day the market opened dull and weak. The yards were well filled with stale hogs, and buyers seemed inclined to hold off until they could get some idea of the fresh receipts before operating extensively. Toward noon—it becoming evident that the arrivals would not much exceed 4,000—there sprang up a fairly active demand, under which the market ruled steady at full yesterday's prices, sales making at $4.30@4.45 for poor to common; at $4.50@4.65 for medium, and at $4.70@4.85 for good to really choice. Heavy hogs sold at $4.30@4.65, and light weights at $4.60@4.85. Next week's receipts promise to be liberal, and there is little probability of any improvement in prices. The market closed steady at the above quotations. Among the day's transactions were the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
47	176	$4.70	56	248	$4.65	53	230	$4.55
166	251	4.65	30	251	4.50	53	204	4.85
51	200	4.62½	74	202	4.70	35	211	4.70
32	230	4.60	47	217	4.60	35	200	4.60
39	251	4.85	93	280	4.45	53	198	4.75
51	186	4.75	32	190	4.75	154	201	4.65
44	209	4.75	67	255	4.40	97	250	4.65
62	232	4.50	130	197	4.70	30	192	4.75
63	203	4.70	58	217	4.75	107	207	4.80
55	197	4.70	43	265	4.45	115	196	4.75
64	214	4.50	35	279	4.40	45	215	4.60
62	226	4.70	57	214	4.70	50	226	4.55
45	189	4.85	61	234	4.65	71	205	4.75
61	211	4.80	63	204	4.75	51	189	4.75

SHEEP—The demand has been almost wholly restricted to supplying the wants of local consumers, but it equaled the supply, and prices ruled firm at a slight advance, the best selling at $4.75@5.00, while poor to medium grades were taken at $3.00@4.50. The offerings were generally of common to good qualities, and sales were mostly at $3.50@4.50. Some extra sold at $5.25. The market closed firm.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 26—11 a. m.—Market unchanged. Flour, 27@28s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 10d@12s; spring, 10s 10d@11s 9d; white, 11s 6d@11s 9d; club, 12s@12s 3d. Pork, 63s 6d. Lard, 38s 6d.

LONDON, July 26—2:30 p. m.—Consols, 92¾@92⅞.

The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is ¼ per cent below the Bank of England rate.

5-20s of '65, 94; do '67, 93¾; 10-40s, 91; new 5s, 91; Erie, 47¼.

LIVERPOOL, July 26.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 8⅞d; Orleans, 9d. Sales, 12,000 bales; American, 7,500; speculation and export, 2,000.

Breadstuffs—Red winter, 11s 10d@12s. Flour, 27s@28s. Corn, 27s 6d.

Cheese, 63s. Cumberland, 36s. Short ribs, 38s.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, July 26.—The receipts of domestic wool for the week were 2,420 bales. There has been no receipts of foreign wool. The past has been the most active week since January last. Upwards of of 300,000 pounds of domestic wool have been received, and the sales have been upwards of 2,000,000 pounds. As far as our market is concerned, the stock is not allowed to accumulate to any extent, and the new clip of the West and California continues to be taken by manufacturers about as fast as received, but prices there is no improvement to notice. Some of the best and most responsible manufacturers have been operating during the week, and receivers have been free sellers at last week's prices, in some instances submitting even to a slight concession, so that high prices in the interior, and favorable advices from abroad have not as yet had any influence here. The range of Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces has been mostly from 45c to 50c, the latter price for Ohio double extra and above, and in a few instances as high as 52c was obtained for very desirable lots of the same grade. The quotations of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces are 48@52c; Michigan, 45@50c; Western and New York, 40@51c; California, 20@38c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The market for cotton goods has developed no new features. There is a good package demand for cotton flannels, brown and bleached cottons, and brown drills. Prints are quiet, and dark colorings are incomplete as yet. Rolled jaconets are quiet. Wool flannels rule quite active. Fancy cassimeres and repellants are selling freely. Cloths and overcoatings are less active. Shirts, drawers, and fancy hosiery are improving. The dry goods imports for the week were $2,104,763.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—Wool was moderately active and generally in favor of sellers. Fleeces were fully to higher. Supplies are coming freely from the West, and stocks are accumulating. Ohio half-blood to choice and pick lock, 48@52; Ohio double extra and above, 50@51c; Ohio three-eighths blood, 50@51c; Ohio half-blood, 51c; fine, 48c; medium, 50c; common, 45c; Missouri tub, 53c; Indiana tub, 53c; Ohio dingy, 40c; combing, 60@63c; pulled Western merino, 40c; shearing, 38c; Nell's domestic, 43¼@51½c; unwashed Western, 32½c; unwashed combing Kentucky, 44c; Ohio, 33@33½c; Indiana, 32@32½c; choice Indiana tub, 54c.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, July 26.—PETROLEUM—Crude quiet at $1.80; refined quiet on spot at 18½c; August, 18c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 26.—COTTON—In moderate request; middling uplands, 21c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in very limited demand, and lower; receipts, 6,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.00@5.50; common to good extra, $5.90@6.20; good to choice, $6.30@7.15; white wheat extra, $7.10@8.25; Ohio extra, $6.15@8.50; St. Louis, $6.50@10.25. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat heavy and easier; receipts, 64,000 bu; rejected spring at $1.25@1.26; No. 1 spring, $1.30@1.38; Iowa spring, $1.38; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.44@1.46; No. 1 do, $1.50; winter amber Western, $1.63; white Western, $1.65. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley and barley malt dull and unchanged. Corn lower; receipts, 94,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 51@52c; sail do, 52@57½c; yellow, 58@59c; kiln-dried, 49@52c; heated, 40@48c. Oats more active; receipts, 24,000 bu; new mixed Western, 41@43c; white, 46@48c; black, 41@42c.

EGGS—Dull and heavy; 20@21c.

HAY AND HOPS—Quiet and unchanged.

LEATHER—Quiet; 28@30c; Orinoco, 26@27c.

WOOL—More active; X and XX Ohio, 50c; new do, 49c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 18¼@20c. Sugar quiet and steady. Rice steady. Molasses quiet and firm.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 7⅛c; refined, 17½c.

TURPENTINE—Heavy; 48½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; new mess, $17.75. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles weak; long clear, 8¾@9c; short clear, 9¼c. Lard weak; Western steam, 8⅛c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Quiet; 98c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, July 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 3 white Wabash, $1.62; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.65; amber Michigan, $1.50, spot; $1.55¼ July; $1.38 August; new amber Michigan, $1.38; No. 1 red, $1.60; No. 2 do, $1.56; new Illinois, $1.35; new do, $1.40. Corn a shade better; high mixed, 44¼@45c; August 46c; low mixed, 40½c, spot; no grade, 37c; damaged, 31½c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 33c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, firm, at 4@4½c; Oswego, 8¾c; Kingston, 9½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 27,000 bu; corn, 95,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 300 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 86,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, July 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; extra, $1.64@1.65; No. 1, $1.73, closed at $1.71; amber, scarce at $1.57@1.58. Corn steady at 48c. Oats in good demand at 40@41c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and higher; new No. 3 red fall, $1.31; No. 1 do, $1.41. Corn dull and unsettled; No. 2, 37@37½c on track; 39c bid in elevator. Oats dull and unsettled; No. 2, 30c cash, 27½c August, 28¼@29c seller the year. Rye quiet at 60@62c.

WHISKY—Firm at 91c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $16.50@16.62½. Bulk meats firm; small lots packed shoulders, 8c; clear sides, 9¼c. Bacon steady; jobbing and order lots shoulders, 8¼@8⅜c; clear rib, 10c; clear, 10¼@10⅝c. Lard quiet; summer held at 7⅞c; sales of refined in a small way at 8¼@8⅜c.

HOGS—Unchanged, at $4.10@4.60.

CATTLE—Steady; inferior to common, 1½@2¼c; medium to choice, 3¼@4¾c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and lower, at $6.50@7.00. Wheat firm; $1.25@1.30. Corn steady; 48@50c. Rye quiet, at 70@72c. Oats steady, at 36@42c.

PROVISIONS—Firm; pork, sales at $16.00. Lard dull and nominal; steam held at 8 at 8⅛c. Bulk meats held; shoulders, 7⅛c; clear rib 9⅛c, clear 9⅜c, in demand at ¼c less. Bacon firm, in good demand; shoulders, 8⅛@8⅜c; clear rib, 10@10¼c; clear, 10⅝c.

WHISKY—Firm at 92c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour and grain quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $16.00@16.50. Bacon shoulders, 8¼c; clear rib and clear sides, 10¼@10⅜c. Bulk meats unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat declining; red, $1.60@1.62; new white, $1.65@1.85. Corn quiet and steady; yellow, 60c; mixed Western, 58@60c; damaged and wet, 45@57c. Rye—Western, 75c. Oats dull; white, 50@52c; mixed, 41@44c.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

WHISKY—95c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat steady and unchanged; choice amber, $1.80@1.85; Western red, $1.40@1.60; do amber, $1.50. Corn quiet; mixed Western, 59c. Oats dull; mixed Western, 40@42c; white, 44@46c. Rye unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet, but firm and unchanged. Bacon in good jobbing demand; shoulders, 9½c; clear rib sides, 10½c; clear rib sides, 11c. Lard steady at 8⅜@9c.

BUTTER—In fair demand; good to choice, 18@22c.

WHISKY—Scarce and firm at 97c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn quiet; yellow mixed, 58@60c; white mixed, 70@71c; white, 72c.

BRAN—Dull; 80@85c.

BACON—Firmer; 9¼@10½c, and 11@11¼c.

Others unchanged.

FINANCIAL—Sterling, 27; sight, ⅜ premium; gold, 115¼.

COTTON—Dull. Sales, 560 bales good ordinary at 16@16½c. Low middling, 17¼@18c; middling, 19½c; middling Orleans, 18¼@19c. Receipts, 136 bales. Exports, coastwise, 3,369; stock, 25,444.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, July 26.—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull; No. 2 Illinois, 53c; high mixed, 53c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, July 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Market generally active. Wheat, No. 2 Chicago quoted at $1.32. Corn, No. 2, 45½c, in small lots. Oats, No. 2 Chicago, 36c; small lots.

FREIGHTS—10½c on wheat; 9½c on corn; 6c on oats.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, July 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat firm; No. 1, $1.26½; No. 2, $1.20¾ cash or July; $1.17¼ August. Oats steady; No. 2, 27½c. Corn dull and nominal; No. 2 mixed, 34c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 1, 58c. Barley quiet and weak; No. 2, 80c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 5c; Oswego, 10c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 26,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 32,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., July 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Old red Western unchanged; No. 1, $1.58; No. 2, $1.48 spot; new red selling at $1.30; No. 1 spot, $1.28; No. 2, $1.24 seller August. Corn steady at 48c for high mixed, and 46c for low mixed. Oats quiet; No. 1, 38c; No. 2, 36c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and unchanged.

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CODORUS STEEL RAILS,

Made from Native Steel Ore at various rolling mills throughout the United States:

New, all steel .... $115 per ton, currency
New, one-fourth steel .... 85 per ton, currency
New, one-sixth steel .... 80 per ton, currency
Rerolling, all steel .... 65 per ton, currency
Rerolling, one-fourth steel .... 55 per ton, currency
Rerolling, one-sixth steel .... 50 per ton, currency

Deliveries on or near the railway lines of the Eastern Division, single track, of the Main Railway. Other information given. Apply to

JOSEPH E. ERRING, 3 Broadway, New York.

THE COURTS.

Summary of Saturday's Business—Motions in Bankruptcy—Citations—Admissions.

Summer Vacation of Judges and Lawyers at Hand.

The Supreme Court of the United States adjourned over from Saturday, the 20th inst., to the first Monday in October next.

The Supreme Court of Illinois adjourned over from Saturday, the 27th inst., to the first Monday in September next.

The Circuit Court of the United States adjourned over from Saturday, the 27th inst., to the first Monday in October next.

The Circuit Court of Cook County adjourned over from Saturday, the 27th inst., to the first Monday in September next.

The Superior Court of Cook County adjourned over from Saturday, the 27th inst., to the first Monday in September next.

The Probate Court of Cook County adjourned over from Saturday, the 27th inst., to the first Monday in September next.

The Criminal Court of Cook County adjourned over from Saturday, the 27th inst., to the first Monday in September next.

The Recorder's Court adjourned over from Saturday, the 27th inst., to the first Monday in September next.

The Police Court adjourned over from Saturday, the 27th inst., to the first Monday in September next.

The Justices' Courts adjourned over from Saturday, the 27th inst., to the first Monday in September next.

The Bankruptcy Court adjourned over from Saturday, the 27th inst., to the first Monday in September next.

The Assessors' Courts adjourned over from Saturday, the 27th inst., to the first Monday in September next.

The Board of Review adjourned over from Saturday, the 27th inst., to the first Monday in September next.

The Board of Equalization adjourned over from Saturday, the 27th inst., to the first Monday in September next.

The Board of Supervisors adjourned over from Saturday, the 27th inst., to the first Monday in September next.

The Board of Public Works adjourned over from Saturday, the 27th inst., to the first Monday in September next.

The Board of Police and Fire Commissioners adjourned over from Saturday, the 27th inst., to the first Monday in September next.

The Board of Education adjourned over from Saturday, the 27th inst., to the first Monday in September next.

The Board of Trustees of the Public Library adjourned over from Saturday, the 27th inst., to the first Monday in September next.

The Board of Trustees of the Reform School adjourned over from Saturday, the 27th inst., to the first Monday in September next.

The Board of Trustees of the Industrial School for Girls adjourned over from Saturday, the 27th inst., to the first Monday in September next.

The Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' Home adjourned over from Saturday, the 27th inst., to the first Monday in September next.

The Board of Trustees of the Orphan Asylum adjourned over from Saturday, the 27th inst., to the first Monday in September next.

The Board of Trustees of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum adjourned over from Saturday, the 27th inst., to the first Monday in September next.

The Board of Trustees of the Blind Asylum adjourned over from Saturday, the 27th inst., to the first Monday in September next.

The Board of Trustees of the Hospital for the Insane adjourned over from Saturday, the 27th inst., to the first Monday in September next.

The Board of Trustees of the Hospital for Incurables adjourned over from Saturday, the 27th inst., to the first Monday in September next.

The Board of Trustees of the Hospital for Consumptives adjourned over from Saturday, the 27th inst., to the first Monday in September next.

The Board of Trustees of the Hospital for Women and Children adjourned over from Saturday, the 27th inst., to the first Monday in September next.

The Board of Trustees of the Hospital for Lying-in Women adjourned over from Saturday, the 27th inst., to the first Monday in September next.

The Board of Trustees of the Hospital for Children adjourned over from Saturday, the 27th inst., to the first Monday in September next.

The Board of Trustees of the Hospital for Old Men adjourned over from Saturday, the 27th inst., to the first Monday in September next.

The Board of Trustees of the Hospital for Old Women adjourned over from Saturday, the 27th inst., to the first Monday in September next.

The Board of Trustees of the Hospital for Old Couples adjourned over from Saturday, the 27th inst., to the first Monday in September next.

The Board of Trustees of the Hospital for Old Bachelors adjourned over from Saturday, the 27th inst., to the first Monday in September next.

The Board of Trustees of the Hospital for Old Maids adjourned over from Saturday, the 27th inst., to the first Monday in September next.

The Board of Trustees of the Hospital for Old Widows adjourned over from Saturday, the 27th inst., to the first Monday in September next.

The Board of Trustees of the Hospital for Old Widowers adjourned over from Saturday, the 27th inst., to the first Monday in September next.

The Board of Trustees of the Hospital for Old Orphans adjourned over from Saturday, the 27th inst., to the first Monday in September next.

The Board of Trustees of the Hospital for Old Foundlings adjourned over from Saturday, the 27th inst., to the first Monday in September next.

The Board of Trustees of the Hospital for Old Deaf and Dumb adjourned over from Saturday, the 27th inst., to the first Monday in September next.

The Board of Trustees of the Hospital for Old Blind adjourned over from Saturday, the 27th inst., to the first Monday in September next.

The Board of Trustees of the Hospital for Old Insane adjourned over from Saturday, the 27th inst., to the first Monday in September next.

The Board of Trustees of the Hospital for Old Incurables adjourned over from Saturday, the 27th inst., to the first Monday in September next.

The Board of Trustees of the Hospital for Old Consumptives adjourned over from Saturday, the 27th inst., to the first Monday in September next.

The Board of Trustees of the Hospital for Old Women and Children adjourned over from Saturday, the 27th inst., to the first Monday in September next.

The Board of Trustees of the Hospital for Old Lying-in Women adjourned over from Saturday, the 27th inst., to the first Monday in September next.

The Board of Trustees of the Hospital for Old

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

Mrs. Swisshelm's Opinion of Indian Land-Titles.

She Controverts the William Penn Theory that This Country Belongs to the Savage.

And Thinks that "Lo" Should Be Made to Work for His Living.

Another Correspondent Points Out the Evils of Our Governmental Indian Policy.

And Holds that the Red Man Has No Choice but Civilization or Extinction.

Our Indian Land-Titles.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

EDINBURG, Pa., July 25, 1873.

SIR: That there is, and has long been, something wrong in our relations with the Indians, there is no question; but there is room for grave doubts as to the origin and location of this wrong. Able, earnest, honest men hold that it all lies in our nonfulfillment of treaty-stipulations; but, without impugning their motives or intelligence, I must insist that it lies behind this,—behind the treaties themselves. In

THE WILLIAM PENN THEORY,

that this country belongs to the Indians. I say "belongs,"—for, if he was right, Pennsylvania is as much the estate of Indians to-day as it was the day before he overreached them in that famous purchase in which he became proprietor of an empire in exchange for a few beads and blankets. Such a contract had no element of equity in it; for the "party of the first part" got no equivalent in the transfer, while the acknowledgment of their ownership of the soil is the Pandora's box whence spring all our troubles to-day. The transfer of that fancied ownership resulted in the extermination of those tribes whose descendants ought to be living now, thousands of them, useful citizens of the great Commonwealth, on whose territory their fathers roamed in the good old time before Quaker-tactics left them homeless. No doubt the Quakers were the earnest friends of the red men, and they probably did what was best for that time; but they, none the less, made a sham purchase of a fraudulent title, and

LAID THE FOUNDATION FOR SCOURGES

of which we do not yet see the end. They certainly exterminated Indians quite as effectually as the Pilgrim Fathers of New England, or the Mynheers of New York; yet the Pennsylvanians have put on so many Pecksniffian airs that we have quite succeeded in making the people of other States feel the superiority of our landtitle, and doubt whether Boston Common and Central Park do not yet belong to the Indians. As a consequence, the present occupants, not whishing to vacate, are trying to soothe their consciences by pauperizing the remnants of "the aborigines" to a fearful extent.

Under the influence of this repentance for the fancied sins of their fathers, the American people have paid out as much money, I think, in extinguishing Indian land-titles as they did in crushing the Rebellion, and they have only begun. Before going any further, it is worth while for the tax-payers of the country, at least, to examine the titles they are purchasing at such enormous cost.

When the first Europeans of whose deeds we have authentic record came to this country, they found tribes of savages on the soil. Did the fact of them living here prove that the land was theirs, so that they had a right to exclude all other people?

I TROW NOT.

Possession is but evidence, and a poor one, of a title to anything. Had Columbus found these people in possession of a British ship and cargo, instead of possession proving proprietorship, it would've been strong testimony of robbery and murder. Well, explorations prove that the tribes who held this land when Columbus crossed the sea had murdered the Mound-Builders and stolen their possessions. What is there so sacred in a title thus acquired as ever puts it into the mouth to endure all the horrors of Indian massacres and bear the burden of taxation required to pay the unexpended, undreamed-of millions used, every year, in paying for it? If a title acquired by tomahawking, scalping, and roasting present possessors fail so signally that we are not even only for it, why not go to work, tomahawk, scalp, and roast the Indians on the land they now occupy? Nay, have not, by this theory, the murderers of the Modoc prisoners acquired a title to the Modocs' land? Every Indian land-title is founded on murder, politely called conquest, and why should we give them a false and fictitious value?

Blackstone declares that a title to the soil is not in the parchment we call a deed; it lies in human nature, and was first put into words when the Creator said to the first pair, "Replenish the earth, subdue it, and have dominion."

THE IN THE ORIGINAL DEED,

and not only gives half of this green world to woman, but allots a portion to every human being. Unless the Indian descended from Adam, and we did not, he can have no more rightful claim to the soil than we have; for the title inheres in Adam, Eve, and their descendants. As God ordained the family relation to keep up the succession, so He ordained civil government to regulate and secure the rightful possession of the land. In His model government, it was made inalienable in the family, and every family had its homestead. This single provision of the Mosaic law was so Divinely wise as fully to account for what is thought the miraculous preservation of the Jewish nation, and the longing love with which the Jew looks back, across the chasm of centuries of exile, to "Jerusalem, my happy home,"—the land in which the Divine ordinance of land-distribution was most perfectly carried out. That a people believing the Jewish Scriptures to be inspired could be made to recognize so monstrous a solecism as the right of the Indian to hold and exclude all others from this continent, is one of the wonders of this and the last century. The sturdy old Puritans knew better. They had not fled from the land where white lordlings had monopolized the soil, and converted it into pleasure-grounds and deerparks, while the laboring millions must beg from them the privilege to live and labor on the common family inheritance of the race, to come over here and begin the old farce of bowing and cringing before a set of copper-colored lords of the soil for leave to grow bread on some portions of their Highnesses' vast estate.

Every white man in this land

HAS AS GOOD A TITLE

to it as the proudest warrior in it. The man who delves with a spade all day is as much a proprietor of the soil by natural right as he who struts over it decked out in war-paint and eagle-feathers; and to bar the one to feed and clothe the other, or his acknowledgment of his superior title, is one of the grossest forms of hereditary aristocracy that ever were maintained by any people. It is not only unjust to the white man, but positively ruinous to the red man. It pampers his pride, cultivates his besetting vice of idleness, and makes him literally a vagrabond and a leafer. It is exterminating his race as no open war would do. We cannot justly pay Indians for land that is not theirs to sell; and paying for what is not rightly theirs has deprived them of all ordinary incentives to industry, and made them

NAUGHTY, IMPORTUNATE CHILDREN.

Our sensitive to them have been an unmingled curse to the Indian, and an untold source of corruption to us. No wonder the whole offices of our Indian policy is constantly traveling about on cars; for it is all founded on the quicksand of falsehood,—the Indian's title to the land. It has already engulfed hundreds of millions of treasure and of thousands of lives; and we have found no bottom to the abyss. It is quite time we moved off and planted our Indian policy on the firm ground of every man's natural right to a place on his Father's footstool; and set about securing to each Indian and white family, who wants it, a homestead. Then let them raise their own beef and beans, and make their own clippers, if use grounds. They will be healthier and happier, and we will be done with all these mutual massacres and horrors of which, at present, there seems to be no end. Is labor so great an evil that he is the Indians' deadly foe who would reduce them to the stern necessity of raising their own bread—or doing without? They are strong and active, have plenty of land, and know as well how to raise corn and beans as we do. What pretense of wisdom can there be in feeding them with flour every pound of which costs this nation one dollar, and leaving them to spend their time in gambling and hatching massacres?

JANE G. SWISSHELM.

Civilization or Extinction.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Now that the excitement consequent upon the murder of Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas by the Modocs has subsided, and the public can dispassionately dispuss the facts in the premises without being biased by prejudice or passion, it were well to do so, than a proper solution of the Indian question may at last be arrived at, and measures taken to prevent the recurrence of an outrage so savage and cowardly.

In the first place, it is necessary to consider

THE DISPOSITION OF THE MEN

with whom we have to deal. They are by nature treacherous and crafty; but many of their vices may be easily traced to their intercourse with the white man. They are also a proud, fierce race, and though their spirits may be crushed by the thousand wrongs they have suffered, still it will break forth at times; and, numerically too weak to cope with its adversary so powerful, they are reduced to the alternative of assassination for a revenge, which they are taught to consider good and praiseworthy.

And in their teaching and education lies the principal cause of their bitter animosity to the whites. They have been taught to consider revenge one of the cardinal virtues, and that a white man's scalp is the key that will insure them entrance to the "Happy Hunting-Grounds," and that it will be a fitting offering to the spirits of their forefathers for the many miseries suffered by them. But, though proud, intractable, and cruel, they still have some virtues, and these are capable of improvement. It has been asserted that they never forgive an injury, but I know from experience that they never forget a kindness.

I have eaten and slept in their camps, hunted with and fought against the Indians, and studied their character closely, and it is my firm belief that, but for their frightful depravity, they would be

A SUPERIOR RACE OF PEOPLE.

It would be but a very useless exercise of philosophy to speculate on the causes which led to this gradual depravity of all moral feeling in the Indian. It has been stated that, under the present Administration, those causes have ceased to exist. Perhaps they have, except in their effect; and it is to the removal of those effects that our efforts should be directed.

If Uncle Sam is blessed with honesty enough in his composition to admit an unwelcome fact when he sees it, though it hits very hard his profound belief in himself, let him contemplate the treatment the Indians have received at his hands, and he must acknowledge that their wrongs

HAVE BEEN MANY AND GREAT.

Treaties have been made again and again,—treaties only binding to the poor savage, and violated without the slightest compunction as soon as the land granted by those treaties was wanted by the whites; and, if resistance was made, the rifles of the hated pale-face ended the matter, and they were driven farther and farther West, and starved into compliance with the will of their white masters. They have lost all confidence in the Great Father at Washington. The land he has granted to them has been taken from them; the food and clothing he promised them they have never received; the blankets he sent them were made of paper. Defrauded and robbed on every side, to fill the pockets of the heartless, grasping, avaricious Agents put over them, they had no appeal from the robbery of the unjust stewards.

Let us concede that those flagrant abuses have now been abated, and that the Agents charged with the disbursement of supplies to Indians are upright, honest men, as the Quakers are generally supposed to be. The present race of Indians seek no excuse for outrages and murder in the

WRONGS SUFFERED BY THEIR FOREFATHERS,

and to gain those advantages by assassination and intimidation which they cannot otherwise obtain.

The great mistake which the Government has committed during the past few years is in showing mischievous mercy to those tribes who, by their crimes, have justly deserved punishment, and, by a false policy of conciliation, placing a premium upon crime. That is going from one extreme to another, and is as grave a mistake as the former one.

It is very difficult to arrest these criminals at all, and, when caught red-handed, convicted, and sentenced, the Government too often yields to the clamor of political agitators, or to the persistent twaddle of sham philanthropists, and commutes the capital punishment, so justly deserved, to some mild form of punishment, utterly inadequate to the offense. This leniency makes the Indians think that the laws under which they were condemned

COULD NOT BE JUST,

since we shrink from enforcing the punishment awarded by those laws.

But, while I condemn the Indian, who knows no law but force, for a cowardly assassination, such as the murder of Gen. Canby, it becomes the people of the United States to utter in the strongest language their heartfelt hatred and contempt of those who directly or indirectly defend such crimes as the murder of the captive Modocs. There is something so inexpressibly repulsive in that murder, that the slightest attempt at extenuation dies on our lips. Who could now be surprised at Indian treachery, with such a precedent established by whites?

If I, as a frontiersman, hated the Indians, or felt towards them any of the cruel tyranny of which the conventional frontiersman is always accused by Eastern demagogues, I might pour forth fervid denunciations of Government misrule by the yard, flatter the vanities and vices of the Indians, glorify their robbery and idleness into noble independence, and misname their arrogant self-conceit honest pride, call up the ghosts of past misdeeds and crimes, and galvanize them by fiery declamation into active agents to still greater misery and crime; but I leave such an honorable task to the professed friends of the Indian, while I ask those in power, who really care for their welfare, to assist in awakening

AMONG THE INDIANS THEMSELVES

that righteous loathing for such crimes as should be the pride of every man, but which has been destroyed in them by ages of tyranny and misconception, enforced by the very worst teaching.

The whole northwestern portion of Texas has for years been the scene of murders innumerable committed by Indians living on the reservations at the expense of the people of the United States, now dashing down on some defenseless wagon-train, now attacking some small party of cattle-herders, or solitary mail-stage driver, and returning with their booty to their camps on the reservation, where they can with impunity hold their pow-wows over the bleeding scalps of their victims, though the fact of their having just returned from their marauding expeditions is well known to those in authority. Soldiers are powerless to punish or molest them, having once crossed the Red River.

Gen. Ranald S. Mackenzie, of Mexican fame, has once or twice caught them off the reservation, and struck terror to their hearts; but I maintain that, were

THE WHOLE UNITED STATES ARMY

stationed along the frontier, they could not sufficiently protect such an extensive territory. It is almost impossible for troops to move in that section of country unperceived by Indian scouts, who are always prowling around, and who give warning to the different tribes, who, by the time the soldiers arrive at their camps, are far away, or safe over the Red River.

As an instance of this which came under my personal observation, I was with the command which went in pursuit of Satanta and Big Tree and their band of Kiowas. Gen. Mackenzie was in command, and gave strict orders that no shots should be fired, and that all fires should be extinguished at dusk, for the purpose of keeping his whereabouts unknown to the Indians; but all in vain, for, a night or two afterwards, an Indian stole into camp, and, passing quite close to where the General was sleeping, stole a horse, in spite of the vigilance of the guard, and, the very next night, they attempted to stampede the cavalry-horses, but their object was defeated by the coolness of the men, who, when the first shot was fired, sprang to their horses and held them.

The massing of troops along the frontiers is only an expense, and the soundness of the policy which consists in keeping Indians on the reservations in idleness, and supplying them, or allowing them to be supplied, with arms and ammunition, is doubtful, to say the least of it. Before an Indian can be either peaceable or happy,

HE MUST BE CIVILIZED.

He has no choice but civilization or extinction; and I am very sure that, with the present policy, he never will be civilized, though he stands a good chance of becoming extinct.

Take a party of white men, and keep them in idleness, furnish them with arms, and, in a short time, they would be every bit as bad as the Indians.

If the civilization, and not the extinction, of the Indians is what we require, why not compel them to go on the reservation, and keep them there by placing troops around them, instead of scattering them along the frontiers. Take all their arms away, furnish the adults with employment suited to them, such as horse-raising; take their children away, and bring them up as white children, before their minds become imbrued with the wild, fierce sentiments of their ancestors. If this were done, our trouble with the Indians would be over for ever, and the coming generation, instead of a curse,

WOULD BECOME A BLESSING.

The dark and bloody history of the past we cannot recall; but let the future show a brighter page for the poor, hunted wanderer toward the setting sun.

HENRY D. GAZZO.

CHICAGO, July 25, 1873.

Indian Raids in Texas.

Camp Colorado, Columbus Co., Texas (July 19), Correspondence of the Kansas City Times.

We are at the present time having one of the severest Indian raids we have had for some time. After Col. McKenzie killed and captured a lot of them last fall on Bass River, they kept out of here until about the 5th or 10th of April. Each month since they have grown worse and worse until it seems that unless we get some help, other than the present United States officers and soldiers now stationed at the different posts—at present on the frontier—we will have to abandon one of the finest grazing counties under the sun.

I will now give you some incidents of the three different raids in this country, and from well authenticated sources all the way from Red River to the Rio Grande, a distance of about 500 miles, and from one to three counties wide. First raid —"Light Moon," in April. About 11 or 12 o'clock at night a party of mounted Indians attacked McIlwynolds' rancho, driving off his horses (23) by surprising the hands, firing into his camp, and wounding one man. About the same time they run on Chisms' Old Ranche, and captured thirty-one head of horses. On the next day they appeared close to our camp. We detailed ten men to give them fight, chasing them ten miles, capturing one pony and two pair of moccasins, finally making their escape by swimming the Colorado River. A few days after they charged the Bachelor's rancho at 12 o'clock noon, and captured fourteen horses, visiting several other ranches and driving off about thirty head, and killing one man by the name of Good.

Second raid—"Light Moon"—May and June. Joseph Frank's and J. E. Clayton's camp was attacked about 2 o'clock a. m. by opening a severe fire with needle and Winchester guns, charging with full force, in their accustomed way, screaming and yelling, and running off eighty-seven head of splendid horses, well shod, and ready for a cow hunt, costing the owner about $7,500 in gold, so distheartening this man that he had to abandon the idea of raising cattle, and finally sold them at a great sacrifice. Three or four nights after, another party of Indians attacked the same ranche, and captured eight or nine more horses. Having had an unusual quantity of rain, they were easily trailed next morning. A party of five or six cow-boys followed, and after a ride of twenty miles they came upon the Indians, who were in the act of killing a beef for breakfast. The cow-boys charged them in true fashion, killing one and wounding two; from the breastplate and trappings of one of the Indians killed it was supposed he was a Chief; recapturing the same horses with five of the Indians. After committing several other minor but similar depredations they left for the next moon.

Third Raid—"Light Moon," July. First were rumors from all sides pouring in that this country was to be overrun on all sides by hostile Indians. The first steal was from Felix Chism's superintendent, who was: The Indians attacked us while engaged in tallying cattle at a place called Flat Top, capturing thirty-one head of horses. The next victim was John Brown, who was attacked at 12 o'clock at night by a party of Indians shooting into camp and running off forty-nine head of horses. Next night they attacked Coggins' ranch, taking off mules and one horse, heartless, grasping, avaricious Agents get over them, they had no appeal from the robbery of the unjust stewards.

Correspondence of the Kansas City Times.

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Let us concede that those flagrant abuses have now been abated, and that the Agents charged with the disbursement of supplies to Indians are upright, honest men, as the Quakers are generally supposed to be. The present race of Indians seek no excuse for outrages and murder in the

WRONGS SUFFERED BY THEIR FOREFATHERS,

and to gain those advantages by assassination and intimidation which they cannot otherwise obtain.

The great mistake which the Government has committed during the past few years is in showing mischievous mercy to those tribes who, by their crimes, have justly deserved punishment, and, by a false policy of conciliation, placing a premium upon crime. That is going from one extreme to another, and is as grave a mistake as the former one.

It is very difficult to arrest these criminals at all, and, when caught red-handed, convicted, and sentenced, the Government too often yields to the clamor of political agitators, or to the persistent twaddle of sham philanthropists, and commutes the capital punishment, so justly deserved, to some mild form of punishment, utterly inadequate to the offense. This leniency makes the Indians think that the laws under which they were condemned

COULD NOT BE JUST,

since we shrink from enforcing the punishment awarded by those laws.

But, while I condemn the Indian, who knows no law but force, for a cowardly assassination, such as the murder of Gen. Canby, it becomes the people of the United States to utter in the strongest language their heartfelt hatred and contempt of those who directly or indirectly defend such crimes as the murder of the captive Modocs. There is something so inexpressibly repulsive in that murder, that the slightest attempt at extenuation dies on our lips. Who could now be surprised at Indian treachery, with such a precedent established by whites?

If I, as a frontiersman, hated the Indians, or felt towards them any of the cruel tyranny of which the conventional frontiersman is always accused by Eastern demagogues, I might pour forth fervid denunciations of Government misrule by the yard, flatter the vanities and vices of the Indians, glorify their robbery and idleness into noble independence, and misname their arrogant self-conceit honest pride, call up the ghosts of past misdeeds and crimes, and galvanize them by fiery declamation into active agents to still greater misery and crime; but I leave such an honorable task to the professed friends of the Indian, while I ask those in power, who really care for their welfare, to assist in awakening

AMONG THE INDIANS THEMSELVES

that righteous loathing for such crimes as should be the pride of every man, but which has been destroyed in them by ages of tyranny and misconception, enforced by the very worst teaching.

The whole northwestern portion of Texas has for years been the scene of murders innumerable committed by Indians living on the reservations at the expense of the people of the United States, now dashing down on some defenseless wagon-train, now attacking some small party of cattle-herders, or solitary mail-stage driver, and returning with their booty to their camps on the reservation, where they can with impunity hold their pow-wows over the bleeding scalps of their victims, though the fact of their having just returned from their marauding expeditions is well known to those in authority. Soldiers are powerless to punish or molest them, having once crossed the Red River.

Gen. Ranald S. Mackenzie, of Mexican fame, has once or twice caught them off the reservation, and struck terror to their hearts; but I maintain that, were

THE WHOLE UNITED STATES ARMY

stationed along the frontier, they could not sufficiently protect such an extensive territory. It is almost impossible for troops to move in that section of country unperceived by Indian scouts, who are always prowling around, and who give warning to the different tribes, who, by the time the soldiers arrive at their camps, are far away, or safe over the Red River.

As an instance of this which came under my personal observation, I was with the command which went in pursuit of Satanta and Big Tree and their band of Kiowas. Gen. Mackenzie was in command, and gave strict orders that no shots should be fired, and that all fires should be extinguished at dusk, for the purpose of keeping his whereabouts unknown to the Indians; but all in vain, for, a night or two afterwards, an Indian stole into camp, and, passing quite close to where the General was sleeping, stole a horse, in spite of the vigilance of the guard, and, the very next night, they attempted to stampede the cavalry-horses, but their object was defeated by the coolness of the men, who, when the first shot was fired, sprang to their horses and held them.

The massing of troops along the frontiers is only an expense, and the soundness of the policy which consists in keeping Indians on the reservations in idleness, and supplying them, or allowing them to be supplied, with arms and ammunition, is doubtful, to say the least of it. Before an Indian can be either peaceable or happy,

HE MUST BE CIVILIZED.

He has no choice but civilization or extinction; and I am very sure that, with the present policy, he never will be civilized, though he stands a good chance of becoming extinct.

Take a party of white men, and keep them in idleness, furnish them with arms, and, in a short

GRACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Dedication of the New House of Worship Yesterday.

Full Text of the Sermon Preached by the Pastor, Rev. E. S. Ely.

The new Grace Presbyterian Church, on the corner of Vincennes and Oak avenues, was dedicated yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The Presbyterian clergy of the city conducted the services, the Rev. L. H. Reid, of the Eighth Church, invoked the blessing; the Rev. C. L. Thompson, of the Thirty-first Street Church, read the hymn; the Rev. D. S. Johnson, of Hyde Park, read the Scripture lesson; the Rev. R. W. Patterson, of the Second Church, offered the prayer; and the pastor, the Rev. Dea. E. S. Ely, preached the sermon, as follows:

I beseech you, therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that you present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy and acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service. *Rom.* 12, 1.

When St. Paul would make a practical application of the great doctrines of salvation by grace, and persuade believers to an entire consecration of themselves to God, he appeals to their gratitude and love, using as an incentive the mercies of God. "I beseech you, therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that you present your bodies a living sacrifice." That the consecration referred to embraces not only our bodies, but our entire being, with all its possessions, all are agreed. I shall not misapply the text, then, if, changing the phraseology to suit the occasion, I say, I beseech you, brethren, by the mercies of God, that you dedicate this house, which is your reasonable service. In order that you may do this freely and heartily from motives which are well pleasing to Him who discerns the thoughts and intents with which our acts are performed, I cannot better discharge the duty assigned me than by calling to your remembrance those general and special mercies for which we should be grateful.

Our gratitude is due, first, for the delightful occasion which has brought us together and the kind Providence that permits us to enjoy these blessing services. To-day we see the reward of our faith, the answer of our prayers, the result of our labors, and the fruition of our hopes, and, raising our Ebenezar, say "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us." Humble as these courts are, there are those present who, if decked with pleasure, would to some extent at least sympathize with Moses, who, coming to the border of the goodly land, might not enter, and with King David, who had gathered materials, labored and prayed for the building of God's house, and was denied the privilege of seeing its erection or witnessing its dedication.

Twelve months ago, on the 8th day of May last, trusting in God and believing that they were following the leadings of Providence, though much disheartened by circumstances beyond our mention, 41 persons were organized into a church to be known and hailed as Grace Presbyterian Church. For some three months the pulpit was supplied by Prof. Swing, the Rev. Arthur Mitchell, Dr. Blackburn, and others, until on the 8th day of July a call was extended to the present pastor. Though there have been no special seasons of revivals, resulting in a large number of accessions, there has been a steady increase in the membership, some having united with the church at each communion season, so that there are now eighty names on the roll of communicants. Our Sabbath-school, organized a little more than twelve months since, with six pupils, now numbers 165, with an average attendance of 109, and, under the superintendence of Mr. W. B. Jacobs, continues to increase.

Our thanks are due to God for material prosperity. After worshiping some time in the chapel of the Chicago University, it was evident that the ultimate success of our enterprise depended, under God, upon our securing a more convenient and commodious place of meeting. To the accomplishment of this there were two obstacles: the difficulty of obtaining a lot suitably located, and raising the necessary means to build. Most of our congregation, in common with our citizens generally, had lost by the fire, and were putting forth all their energies to re-establish business and meet with obligations incurred; and hence the time seemed very inauspicious for such an undertaking. The first difficulty was unexpectedly removed, under circumstances which seem to show the hand of Providence very clearly. The lot upon which this building stands was obtained on conditions more favorable than we could have hoped for. This obstacle removed, the next question was, how shall we obtain the requisite funds to build? Several meetings of the Trustees and others were held, and the matter was made a subject of special prayer on any which was agreed upon. After one of such seasons of prayer, and, indeed, immediately after rising from the posture of prayer, the pastor opened the Bible at a certain passage of Scripture which seemed peculiarly appropriate, and with it came the firm conviction that it was God's message to the officers of the church. The passage referred to may be found in the first and second chapters of the prophecy of Haggai, more particularly the words: "The people say, the time is not come, the time that the Lord's house should be built. . . . Consider your ways. Thus saith the Lord of Hosts: Consider your ways. Go up to the mountain and bring wood and build the house; and I will take pleasure in it, and I will be glorified, saith the Lord." So firmly was the conviction fastened upon the pastor's mind that this was God's message, that at the next meeting of the Elders and Trustees it was read and expounded. Those officers are here to-day, and can testify that they were so strengthened in faith, and encouraged, that it was determined to go on with the work, and agreed that an appeal should be made from the pulpit for funds. This was done on a succeeding Sabbath, the same passage of Scripture being used as the text, and the result was that, in a congregation of about 200 persons, between $8,000 and $9,000 were subscribed on the spot. The services of an architect (Mr. George H. Clark, of whose skill and fidelity this building is a witness) were procured, and the building commenced. The amount subscribed was supplemented by Christian friends of other churches, principally by the members of the First Church, of this city, and the old First Church, of Philadelphia. As the result, we have this comfortable chapel, erected at a cost of about $15,000, of which there now remains due but about $5,000, the payment of which, by your liberality, we hope to provide to-day. Since the inauguration of the church, the mercies of God have been unto us as a pillar of cloud by day and fire by night, and we humbly trust that the pillar hovers over us to-day, ready to descend and fill this house with glory.

Our gratitude is due to God for the desirableness of His house and its sacred worship. "How amiable are Thy tabernacles, O Lord of Hosts." A late writer—evidently a convert to the theory of evolution—inquires whether in the lapse of years, birds improve in nest-building? I doubt whether the homes of these silvan architects are more beautifully and perfectly constructed now than those builded in the shade of Eden's bowers. Ecclesiastical architecture has progressed. In spite of High-Churchism, we are growing less ritualistic in our worship. We do not borrow so much from the mysterious gloom of dark cloisters and shadowy recesses. The house of God, and its worship, has more of the light and airy and cheerful about it; sunbeams and Gospel beams are not so much obscured by stained windows and gloomy archæology and mysterious types as they were when the exiled Psalmist, envying the sparrows and the swallows that builded their nests upon Zion's walls, exclaimed: "My soul longeth, yea, even fainteth, for the courts of the Lord; my heart and my flesh crieth out for the living God. Yea, the sparrow hath founded a home, and the swallow a nest for himself, where she may lay her young, even thine altars, O Lord of Hosts, my King and my God!" The little birds that build their nests and sing their sweet songs of praise amid the green oaks surrounding this humble chapel are not less to be envied than those which hovered about the temple, standing on Mount Moriah, as the beauty and joy of the whole earth, for here the contrite spirit may nest itself and rear its young about God's altars and beneath the mercy-seat. Here the wearied soul seek its rest, waiting for the time when, at the approach of winter, it may wing its flight to sweet fields arrayed in living green and rivers of delight, no more to sigh! O, that I had the pinions of a dove, that I might flee away and be at rest. Beloved, the sanctuary is Bethel—the house of God, the gate of Heaven. It is the hallowed spirit on which the soul alights awhile, that it may take its heavenly flight. Perch by perch it flutters upwards on its shining way, until at length it gains the highest round, and leaves its pinions in the light of love.

I am well aware that in this utilitarian age, with its materialistic and practical tendencies, we are ready to ask, Why is any one particular spot of earth more sacred than another? Though we should hear a voice from the burning bush saying, Put off thy shoes from off thy feet, for the spot whereon thou standest is holy ground, there are those who would inquire: Why so? Verily? Indeed, I don't know but that, if Mount Moriah and the burning bush were available, there are those who would be ready to fasce it in, and build churches upon the price or admission. Certain I am that there are some who, when a church is exclusively set apart for the worship of God, are ready to inquire: "Wherefore this waste?" However these things may be, it is undoubtedly true that, from hallowed associations, by Divine appointment, and the common consent of mankind, there are and have been holy places, sanctified and accepted by the favor and presence of God; and, further, that their very sanctity inspires visitors with becoming reverence in approaching Him in whose presence angels veil their faces. Surely, the place where He records His name, the habitation in which His honor dwelleth, the Court in which the King meets with His subjects, the bridal-chamber of the Lamb's bride, is a holy place! We look back upon the grand old past, not yet lost to sight in the advancement of modern progress, and see that, wherever God has revealed Himself to man by an especial manifestation of his presence, the scene of that manifestation has become a holy place. So it was with Mount Moriah, Bethel, Sinai, the Tabernacle, and the Temple. Though the glory of the latter has departed, we still sympathize with the lamentations of those whose tears you fall upon the site of its former glory. So it has been, and is, under the Christian dispensation, wherever God meets with His people when assembled, the place is sweet and awful, and, when circumstances will admit, devout minds are inclined to consecrate it to His service. One of the most delightful thoughts, and that which should inspire us with a fervent desire to set apart this house to God, is awakened by the assurance that, whenever assembled within these walls, in His name, Christ is in our midst. Where two or three are assembled in my name, there am I in the midst.

Our gratitude is due to God for the intellectual and social privileges of this house. There the fellowship and communion of saints find actual expression and employment. Swept by the invisible hand of the Holy Spirit, and touched by the finger of Divine love, the sympathetic cords of our social nature send forth in sweet accord their prayers and praises. Angelic hosts encore the melody and join the chorus, whilst from the throne a greater than King David, well pleased, exclaims: "Behold, how good and how pleasant a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." The domestic circle, lodges, chapters, societies, and the whole community of institutions, exhibit and illustrate the social principle of man's nature. It is an intellectual magnetism, ever struggling with contending forces to secure that unity of which the Church of Christ is the most perfect embodiment. Notwithstanding the personal animosities of her members, and the schisms and divisions that have been the scoff and byword of her enemies, Jerusalem is still a city that is compacted together, and in their assemblies here on earth believers have an earnest and foretaste of that unalloyed communion to be enjoyed above.

O, 'tis joy for those to meet
Where one communion blends,
Counsel to hold in converse sweet,
And talk as Christian friends.

Time would fail me to recount the multitudinous blessings, temporal and spiritual, that flow forth from the sanctuary. "Out of Zion the perfection of beauty God hath shined." In the mutual love of His people, their united prayers and pastors, in His word and sacraments, in His merciful providences, and in those benign influences that render the world happier and better because the Church is planted in its midst, God hath shined! Bursting from her courts and leaping from her portals in clouds of melody and waves of light, the blessed Gospel of the Son of God goes forth dispelling the night of nature's darkness, tipping the hill-tops with glory as the day-star arose upon the mountains, sweeping down into the valleys, rolling across the plain, spreading in a sea of glory glad tidings of great joy which shall be unto all people! Brethren, by all these mercies I beseech you dedicate this house to God, an offering holy and acceptable unto Him, which is your reasonable service.

My beloved friends, there is one gift that includes all others—for of Him, and through Him, and to Him are all things." There is one thought before which all other thoughts, like the sheaves of Joseph's brethren, do obeisance. The chief glory of the Church is Christ.

In the sublime ritual of the Jewish dispensation, there was one day and feast that surpassed all others—the great day and feast of the Atonement. Without expiation for his sins and the sins of his people, how would the Israelite enter *His* gates with thanksgiving and His courts with praise?

The nucleus of the Church of Christ perpetuating its organic existence until the coming of the Redeemer, is the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. The great central thought of the spiritual and invisible Church, is that which this ordinance symbolizes and exhibits Christ crucified, dying to the believer and the believer dying to the beloved and the blessedness of a full, free, and present salvation. These are the "mercies of God" to which the Apostle specially alludes when he beseeches believers to present their bodies a living sacrifice, holy and acceptable unto Him. These are the mercies that give to the house of God its chiefest excellence. What were the Church and her worship for but for the blood that cleanseth from all sin? Strike from her psalmody the songs of redemption; erase from her prayers the name of her Redeemer; tear from her altars the cross of Calvary, and her glory has departed. Oh! beloved friends, if you would experience that lively gratitude and fervent love which should seek expression in the act of consecration in which we are about to engage, look upon the Lamb of God, that taketh away the sins of the world! Remember Him who, though rich, for our sakes became poor, that we, through His poverty, might be made rich! Think of the comforts, luxuries, tender associations, and loved inmates of the Christian homes in which you dwell. View the beauty and convenience of this goodly chapel, redolent with flowers, vocal with praises, about whose walls the ever green memories of this day will cling for years to come, adding new leaves and tendrils as new blessings develop. Think of the Father's house of many mansions, of which this earthly tabernacle is but the type. Then turn to look at the poverty of Him who said: The foxes have holes and the birds of the air have nests, yet the Son of Man hath not where to lay His head. He who was rich in the glory and felicity of His divine nature, for our great love wherewith He loved us—became a homeless, friendless wanderer, despised and rejected of men—a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief, suffering the agony of the garden and the cross, that we might be rich in sanctuary and sanctuary privileges, having the pearl of great price, and an inheritance incorruptible, undefiled, and that fadeth not away. Brethren, I beseech you by the mercies of God,

CLOSING SALOONS ON SUNDAY.

Dangerous Work for Policemen—How One of Them Got into Trouble Yesterday.

South Canal street, was caught in the act of responding to the demands of a thirsty customer, by Officer Laughlin, of the Union Street Station, yesterday afternoon. The customer was Laughlin himself, who was dressed in the garb of a citizen. When he discovered that Leonard was only too willing to serve him, he declined to drink, and inquired the name of the proprietor of the place. Leonard wanted to know his reason for asking, and the officer explained by showing his star. Then Leonard seized a wooden cider-faucet, and threatened to break Laughlin's head with it if he did not leave without delay. The policeman refused to be driven off, and the saloon-keeper, who had by this time become very angry, drew a revolver from its hiding-place behind some bottles, and flourished it around in a dangerous manner, at the same time using very abusive language. There were several rough-looking men in the bar-room, and the officer saw that safety and success lay in quick and decisive action. He grasped Leonard by the hand which held the revolver, and, stooping down to avoid an intentional or accidental shot, demanded that the weapon be given up to him. Leonard, instead of complying, called one of the rough-looking men, a teamster employed by Gen. Joseph Stockton, and handed the revolver to him. Laughlin told this latter man that he knew who he was, and unless he delivered up the revolver he would get into trouble. He also refused, and passed it to Leonard's son. Laughlin then released the saloon-keeper, and took the weapon away from his son. Then he arrested his original prisoner and marched him to the station, where he remained during the night. On the way up he said the revolver was not loaded, but a subsequent examination proved that every chamber was full.

THE CHICAGO NEWSBOYS' HOME.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as promised, the promoters of the Chicago Newsboys' Home provided a midday meal for all needies Chicago boys who might be willing to avail themselves of it. By the hour mentioned, some forty boys, principally venders of THE TRIBUNE and any other morning paper that may be published in Chicago, were on hand, ready to partake of the goods the Home provided them